The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6378. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER.

Passage of the Bill in the Assembly Last Evening.

Tom Fields Argues Against the Proposed Reforms.

Mr. Alvord Supports It as a Non-Partisan Measure.

A Lengthy Speech by Mr. Tilden on the Charter.

Dr. Carnochan Removed and Dr. Vanderpoel Appointed Health Officer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1872.

The lobbies of the Assembly Chamber were crowded at the opening of the session, this morning, with the friends and opponents of the Seventy's charter, in expectation of the final struggle that was expected to take place when the bill came up for a third reading. The Committee of Seventy was largely represented and confident of victory, while Commissioner Van Nort and several members of the Board of Aldermen, who desire to retain the places of which the new charter will deprive them, were nervously dodging about, hoping against hope, and praying that something might turn up to delay its passage until amendments could be introduced, with a view to its ultimate defeat. It was apparent, however, to those who had taken pains to sound members since the recess that the sentiment of the majority was in favor of passing the charter as it is without unnecessary delay. Inquiries at the Clerk's desk disclosed the fact that the charter stood No. 10 in the order of third readings, and all waited patiently for it to be reached. It was 1½ P. M. before the Clerk lifted the ponderous document to his reading-desk, and the Speaker announced to the House the "bill to reorganize the local Government of New-York." The title had scarcely escaped his lips when Tom Fields sprang to his feet and roared out "Mr. Speaker!" in such a thundering tone of voice that the presiding officer had no alternative but to recognize him. Fields commenced by moving that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Cities. He said the minority members of the House had participated but little in the discussion of this charter. He for one, had not entered into the discussion, because he did not wish to embarrass the proceedings in relation to it. But in a measure of so great importance to the people of New-York as this, he thought the minority ought to have an opportunity of expressing their views, and he would endeavor to express his as briefly as possible, promising at the outset that he had no desire to make any factious opposition to the passage of the bill. Mr. Fields then proceeded to argue against the cumulative voting feature of the charter, claiming that it was clearly unconstitutional, and would be so declared by the Court of Appeals. He cited the Constitution of 1777—the first ever adopted in the State—and the law by which the manner of voting was changed from viva voce to ballot, to show that the framers of this Constitution which formed the basis of the constitutions of 1821 and 1846 clearly designed that voters should be permitted to cast one, and only one, ballot for any candidate for office. His next objection was to section twenty-three of the Seventy's charter, which he claimed would permit thirteen out of forty-five Aldermen to fill a vacancy in a department caused by the removal of a Commissioner by the Mayor for cause. He submitted that this was carrying the principle of minority representation to an unwarranted extent. He also argued that the Charter of Seventy, or any other charter that curtailed the term of office of the present Mayor, or any other elected officer of New-York, without abolishing the office, was unconstitutional and fatally defective. In support of this proposition he cited the unanimous opinion of the present Court of Appeals in the case of Fowler vs. Bull. Finally he objected to the charter because of the amendment adopted to section ninety-two, which forbids the appropriation of any moneys to the support of charitable or parochial schools.

Mr. Alvord next obtained the floor, and said that he should be compelled to vote against the motion of the gentleman to recommit, yet he desired to make a few remarks before voting for the bill. Instead of being convinced of the propriety, or constitutionality, or practicability of this charter, by all he had heard in its favor, he was now, as he ever had been, of the opinion that it would prove a perfect failure. But while there appeared to be no organized opposition to it among the citizens of New-York who were to be subject to its provisions, there came up here seventy leading and highly respectable gentlemen from that City, who claimed, and had a right to claim, to represent its people, and who had been foremost in the Reform movement there, and urge the passage of this charter. Under these circumstances there appeared to be but one alternative for members residing out of New-York, and that was to vote for the bill. But, while he did so, he wished to say, for one, that he did not assume any responsibility for the practical working and future results of the charter. Mr. Tilden was next on his feet, but before he had time to get off his first sentence Mr. Jacobs, who saw visions of a cold dinner ahead in case he was allowed to proceed, interrupted with a request that he give way to a motion for a recess till 7 P. M. Mr. Tilden assented with [illegible] ply, but Col. Hawkins was not so pliable. He thought that time enough had been spent in adjournments for the benefit of the enemies of the charter, and he was in favor of taking a final vote on it before the Assembly adjourned. Mr. Jacobs replied that he could not be charged with being an enemy to the charter, as he had voted with the gentleman in the only vote that had yet been taken on it. Jacobs' motion was carried by almost an unanimous vote.

PROTECTION TO GAS CONSUMERS.

The following is Mr. Mosley's Gas bill as amended in Committee of the Whole last evening:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All companies now organized, or to be hereafter organized, for the purpose of manufacturing illuminating gas, under the act passed Feb. 16, 1848, and actually engaged in the manufacture [illegible]

SEC. 2. [illegible]

SEC. 3. [illegible] P. M. each day and in no case shall such pressure fall below eight-tenths of an inch water pressure.

SEC. 4. Every failure or omission on the part of any gas company to comply with the provisions of the foregoing sections shall, unless proved to the satisfaction of the Court to be from causes beyond the control of the company, be deemed [illegible] and shall be punished by a fine against the company offending, of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. Every Inspector of Meters who shall make any false or fraudulent certificate of inspection, or shall affix his seal to any gas-meter, knowing the same to be incorrect, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine not to exceed [illegible], or by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 6. Every consumer of gas may, at his option, procure the inspection and testing of the gas furnished through his meter by any skilled chemist. Upon the certificate and affidavit of such chemist showing that such gas is deficient in quality or in pressure as required by the foregoing sections 1, 2 and 3, such consumer may make complaint before any Grand Jury against the company furnishing such gas. The Grand Jury shall, upon the proofs of such deficiency, as shall appear by the examination under oath of the chemist making such inspection and test, proceed to indict such company as for a misdemeanor.

SEC. 7. Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any Gas-light Company to charge any deposit for use or rent of any gas-meter, nor any cost for repairing or keeping the same in order. And it shall be a misdemeanor for any Gas Company to refuse or neglect to supply gas to any person or persons who may apply for a supply of gas by reason of the failure of any preceding consumer to pay for gas consumed on the same premises.

SEC. 8. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS—THE NEW CLERK.

In the Senate, business was resumed after the recess without turmoil or excitement. The only noticeable change was, that in the interval Mr. Terwilliger has disappeared from the scene where he has for so many years been a conspicuous figure, and his successor, Mr. Charles R. Dayton, assumed with the reopening the duties and honors of the Chief Clerkship. Remarkable as Mr. Terwilliger was for clerical ability, there is no reason to apprehend that the duties of the desk will not be as thoroughly discharged by the present incumbent as they have been at any former time. Mr. Dayton has had many years' experience in the desk, his term of service having commenced in the capacity of engrossing clerk of the Senate as long ago as 1852. He then held the position for two years, and filled it again in the years 1856 and 1857. From 1859 to 1864, inclusive, he was journal clerk of the Assembly, and in 1866 was appointed journal clerk of the Senate, which position he has held until his recent promotion. To the utmost assiduity and intelligence in business Mr. Dayton unites great suavity of manner and a character for integrity which, even in the cynical atmosphere, no one has ever ventured to question.

HELL GATE PILOTS.

Senator Tiemann's bill, introduced this morning, in reference to these pilots, repeals the act passed April 5, 1871, amending the various laws then in existence relative to the East River Channel or Hell Gate pilots.

A [illegible] COMMITTEE.

The resolution providing for the appointment of a standing committee, or as the rules call it "Subcommittee of the Whole," was introduced in the Senate this morning. It was laid upon the table, and will, of course, be adopted in due season. No one in either House thinks now of objecting to the appointment of this Committee; yet a few years ago it was reckoned and denounced as a legislative abomination. The plain matter of fact is that there is no other conceivable way of disposing of the mass of bills of petty local character which swell the files year by year. The resolution is this year so guarded that only bills of the character spoken of can be acted upon by the Committee.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Mr. Perry introduced in the Senate, last evening, an important bill, intended to aid the consolidation of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church—the New and the Old School—in the carrying on of their missionary and other Church enterprises.

THE PHARMACIST'S BILL.

Senator Wiessman has labored diligently ever since the beginning of the session to pass a bill, introduced at that time by him, abolishing the Board of Pharmacy appointed by the Mayor a year ago and substituting therefor a new Board to be appointed by the College of Pharmacy. The bill has had a checkered career; it was reported from the Committee, then recommitted, then amended and then reported back again, then discussed over and over again in Committee of the Whole, and its fate seemed extremely doubtful. But today it was ordered to a third reading by a satisfactory majority, greatly to the relief of the worthy Senator who had its success very much to heart. The vicissitudes through which it has passed have been in a great measure due to the persistent opposition of Prof. Doremus, President of the existing Board, who has repeatedly appeared before the Committee, and by his racy and telling method of criticising the bill, has greatly delighted the Committee and the audience and postponed a defeat which has probably always been inevitable. The points of difference between the system at present existing and that proposed in Senator Wiessman's bill may be briefly stated as follows:

The new act provides:

1. That only competent and qualified persons shall dispense medicines and put up physicians' prescriptions.
2. That all applicants [illegible] Prof. Doremus, President, or from the new Board to be created by this act.
3. That all pharmacists [illegible] shall have their names registered in a book kept for that purpose by the Secretary; there will be but one registry [illegible] putting up prescriptions are qualified men.
4. That registered pharmacists shall be responsible for the purity of drugs and medicines sold.
5. That all poisons sold shall be properly labeled, the names of persons purchasing poisons to be entered in a book, and that great caution be exercised in the sale of poisons.
6. Contains fines and penalties for the violation of the new law.

Last section repeals the act passed March 28, 1871, creating a Board for the examination and licensing of druggists and their prescription clerks. S.

Evening Session of the Assembly—Mr. Tilden's Speech on the Charter—All the Democrats—Mr. Killian Accorded His Seat by the Committee on Privileges.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Mr. Tilden opened the debate on the charter this evening, before even a more crowded lobby than that which thronged the Assembly Chamber at the morning session. He spoke for an hour and a quarter, during which he traversed the wide field of his first reminiscences and experiences, but said very little about the charter, except that he disapproved of several of its provisions, and wound up by leaving his hearers in doubt whether he would vote for it or not. He was followed by Messrs. Niles, Husted, Hawkins, Strahan, Vedder and Flammer in favor of the charter, and by Messrs. Mosley, Jacobs, Fields and Foley in opposition. It was evident during the debate that the Democrats, either by a caucus arrangement or otherwise, had decided to go solid against the charter, and Mr. Fields, in closing his speech, boasted that the Republican Party in New-York was digging its own grave in this charter, and that the Democracy would walk up in solid ranks on election day to administer upon the estate and take possession of all the offices which the Committee of Seventy had multiplied for their benefit. The debate occupied three hours, and on the final vote being taken every Democrat in the Assembly, except Osgoods, of Troy, and Paige, of New-York, recorded himself in opposition to the charter. This was a surprise to many, and indicated a purpose on the part of the Democracy, including those who were elected as Reformers, to combine together at the next municipal election to brand the charter as a Republican measure, and to endeavor to carry the election on party ground, and on the prejudices they may be able to excite against the ninety-second section, as a large number of Republicans voted for it under protest, and on the express ground that it was a non-partisan measure. This unexpected combination of the Democrats against it has aroused their suspicions, and notwithstanding the large majority in favor of the charter, there is more danger that it will never become a law than there has been at any time since it was first introduced. It is thought by some that the Democrats had received an intimation that the Governor would veto it, and wished to put themselves in accord with him in advance. Of the eighty-nine votes in favor of the charter only two, as above stated, are Democrats, and of the twenty-eight votes against it, two only (Gorsline and Wemple) are Republicans. Among the ten absentees, Fell and Mabry are at home sick, and West was unavoidably absent. The Committee on Privileges and Elections will to-morrow present their report in the case of Killian vs. Frear, according the seat to Killian. The Chairman of the Committee, (Strahan,) together with Twombly, Burns, Springsteed, and Marcy sign the report, while the two Democratic members, Hill and Mosley, make a minority report in favor of Frear. Assemblyman Judd's bill, empowering the local authorities of cities, towns and villages to establish and maintain free public libraries, was considered in Senate Committee of the Whole to-day, and met with little favor, several Senators asked that their districts might be excepted. Others, notably Senator Lewis, of the Buffalo District, said that it would lead to extravagance, and observed that generally town authorities were not the persons to collect valuable libraries, and that there were enough such already. Out of respect for the Chairman of the Committee which reported the bill, (Senator Benedict, who was absent,) it was not killed, but only progressed; but the chances of its final passage are not encouraging. The appointment by Gov. Hoffman of Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, of Albany, as Health Officer in place of Dr. Carnochan, gives general satisfaction, and he will doubtless be confirmed by the Senate to-morrow. Dr. Vanderpoel is a Republican, and was formerly Surgeon-General on Gov. Morgan's Staff. He is a prominent physician of large practice in this city, and is a brother of J. Vanderpoel, of the New-York law firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel. S.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

In the Senate today thirty petitions against interference with the Erie Railroad were presented. Many bills were introduced, and after other business, the Senate went into Executive Session. On reopening the doors the bill to regulate the practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons in New-York City was gone through with in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. Among bills introduced were the following: To extend the distribution of Croton water through New-York City, and to lay the necessary mains to deliver it at a higher elevation; to provide for the improvement of streets in New-York City between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, and north of the southerly line of One Hundred and Tenth-street; and to incorporate the New-York Elevated Arched Railway Company. It runs from Harlem River through Third-avenue and the Bowery to City Hall. The Senate soon after adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Alvord introduced a bill to ascertain by proper proofs the names of citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage in the cities and villages of the State.

It provides for the election of three inspectors of election who shall also make a registry of voters. [illegible]

Mr. Alvord also introduced a bill to provide for the payment of certain claims and expenses incurred by direction of the Governor and Attorney-General. The bill provides for the auditing and payment of expenses incurred in the prosecution of suits against parties in the City of New-York, charged with fraud in that City.

THE CHARTER.

Bills of little general importance were passed, and the New-York Charter bill was announced for its third reading. Mr. Fields moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Cities. He said the minority had not an opportunity to discuss the bill, but had let it go on to its third reading with a view to having it perfected as far as possible by its friends. He was not disposed to hear any factious opposition to the bill, but thought there was good reason why it should not become a law. He then proceeded to criticise the mode of voting provided for in the bill, going back to the Constitution adopted in 1777, which provides that all elections shall be by ballot. So, also, the Constitution adopted in 1821 and in 1846. And this was in direct conflict to the proposition to allow an elector to write a name nine times on one ballot. The bill says the voter may repeat his vote nine times, and this is the first time in our history that the Legislature was ever called upon to legalize repeating at the polls. He thought it would be much better to submit this question to the people, and if they consent to such an amendment to the Constitution, then the minority will submit and bow to their will. He claimed that a combination between the Mayor and thirteen Aldermen would accomplish the removal of any Commissioner they took a dislike to. He had looked over the bill and he was satisfied that, instead of making a better Government for New-York, it would make a worse one. He could see no reason for making a department to take charge of the parks now that Central Park is completed. Five Commissioners were not needed for the purpose. He referred to the removal of the Mayor, and cited a decision of the Court of Appeals to the effect that the Legislature could not shorten the term of any office, and he claimed that, if this bill passed, it would, on this account, be pronounced unconstitutional. He could not vote for it with the ninety-second section in, which prohibits appropriations to sectarian institutions. The City of New-York was made up largely of a population different from that of other localities of the State. Its streets were filled with a class of children that must be cared for. He cited the work done by parochial, industrial and poor-house schools, and declared that charity extended to those schools was bread cast upon the waters and would return a hundred-fold. And who should dispense this charity? who but the authorities, who are to be held responsible for the conduct of those needing the charity? This provision actually prohibits the City from giving this charity, no matter how much it should desire to do so. Mr. Alvord would vote against the motion to recommit this bill; but he was more convinced that the bill, if passed, will be found a perfect failure. But he recognized the right of the Committee of Seventy to ask for their charter, and under these circumstances he would vote for the bill. Mr. Tilden rose to speak, but the House took a recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER BILL PASSED.

The question pending was on the motion of Mr. Fields to recommit the New-York charter to the Committee on Cities. Mr. Tilden took the floor in opposition to the motion, and spoke at length. Mr. Niles spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Mosley spoke at length against it, especially the section against sectarian appropriations. Mr. Husted repudiated the idea that this charter was a partisan measure. Mr. Hawkins followed in advocacy of the bill. Mr. Strahan announced his intention to vote for the bill, but he nevertheless had objections. Mr. Jacobs called attention to the fact that several members—naming Messrs. Alvord, Husted and Strahan—while condemning this measure say they will vote for it, throwing the responsibility on the Committee of Seventy. He argued against the principle of cumulative voting, and the appointing powers conferred by the bill, approved of some parts only of the charter, but he believed a new charter was needed for New-York, and he would vote for this one. Mr. Fields followed in a speech congratulating the Republican Party upon effecting harmonious action on this charter, though the discordant elements declare they are opposed to it. He concluded by withdrawing his motion to recommit, and Mr. Foley renewed it for the purpose of announcing that he did not believe this was the charter the City of New-York wanted, and would vote against it. The bill was then read and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. [illegible]

NAYS—Messrs. [illegible]—28.

A VETO.

The Governor returned the bill providing for extending the Utica, Chenango and Cortland Railroad, without his approval, as it does not enforce the provisions of the General Railroad act, inasmuch as it allows increased length of road without corresponding increase of capital stock. On the motion of Mr. Squires, the [illegible]

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The Senate Beginning to Tire of the Arms Debate.

Meeting of the Cabinet on the Alabama Claims—The Question of Jurisdiction—Mr. Frelinghuysen and the "Liberal" Republicans—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate begins to show signs of a surfeit of debate on the Arms sales, and there can be no doubt that it will end this week. There will be some effort to bring it to a close to-morrow, but the chances of success are certainly unfavorable. The discussion was participated in today by a larger number of speakers than on any previous day. Wright, West and Schurz each read written speeches, and Frelinghuysen, Trumbull, Edmunds and others participated to some extent. The resolution of inquiry was more directly the subject of debate than it has been for days before Mr. Schurz's speech set forth the ground upon which the investigation is now demanded, and it shows very clearly the reason for the attempt the other day to withdraw the preamble containing the indictment. Then, the charges were corruption and fraud upon the Treasury and a violation of neutral obligations. Now, Mr. Schurz admits that those charges do not have sufficient ground to afford a reason for the passage of the resolution, and he devoted the part of his speech that had any bearing upon the resolution, to endeavor to establish a charge that in the sale of the arms at all the law had been violated, because the guns were not valueless. The other day it was a military Ring that was complained of as being more powerful than the Secretary of War, who was declared to be an honest man. But now it is the Secretary of War alone that they charge, not with fraud or breaking national faith, but with selling a few stands of arms that they think he ought not to have sold at all. According to Mr. Schurz's speech today, there is no question at issue but the meaning of a United States statute. Thus he prolongs the case from day to day. The General Order business occupied some of Mr. Schurz's time today. He tried to go through his logical formula, which he has repeated in every speech this Winter, but he had more trouble with his exercise than usual, and somehow he was so much bewildered by Mr. Frelinghuysen's speech yesterday, and Mr. Harlan's questions today, that after an hour spent in the effort he had to give up without establishing a connection between his premises and conclusions. He modestly compared himself and Mr. Sumner to Cobden and Bright, made another defense of the German people, and declared his intention to vote for as good a Republican as could be found in the Senate without voting for Grant. Mr. Wright forcibly and boldly gave the reasons which would compel him to vote against the investigation. The discussion had proved charges to be unfounded in every respect. Mr. West explained the nature of a substitute which he proposed to offer, since he could not vote to make out a case for Germany against this country. A spirited debate occurred toward the close of the day upon Mr. Trumbull's motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Conkling's amendment for an inquiry whether communication had been held with foreign Governments, the point of difference being the propriety under Parliamentary usage of Sumner and Schurz being placed upon the Committee, if one is appointed, which would be, in some respects, like putting the prosecuting attorney on the jury, though there is little objection to their having positions on the Committee if they are willing to accept. Mr. Sumner claims the privilege of closing the debate, and has a three or four speech. Mr. Carpenter will be in the Senate to-morrow, and will probably make the speech he has ready. It is by no means certain, after the action taken by the House, of which the Senate has taken no notice as yet, that the resolution, preamble, amendment and all will not be voted out when action is reached.

THE HOUSE.

The Banking and Currency Committee occupied the morning hour in the House today. The bill for the retirement of worn and mutilated currency was made a special order for the first Tuesday in March, Mr. Holman signifying that he would then offer a substitute, and Messrs. Lynch, Cox, and Roosevelt amendments. Mr. Hooper reported Mr. Monroe's bill authorizing national bank officers to stamp counterfeit on bad bills. It met with an unexpected opposition, Mr. Coburn opposing it vigorously, and Mr. Potter, detecting another evidence of the growing encroachments of a centralized despotism, let the Democrats but hear a whisper of his familiar cant, and they rally to a man; so the House refused to pass the bill, and it was recommitted.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The House Judiciary Committee agreed today to report Mr. Willard's supplementary Apportionment bill, which provides for an increase of nine members, distributed among the States which were not satisfied with the numbers assigned them in the regular bill. Vermont and New-Hampshire are especially interested, and New-York gains an additional new member by this bill.

CABINET MEETING.

At the Cabinet-meeting today the reply of the Secretary of State was further considered, and a very earnest discussion ensued, which resulted in several suggestions which will be incorporated in the answer, and it will be resubmitted to the Cabinet on Friday. It is not likely to be forwarded to Minister Schenck before the middle of next week. As already stated, the reply of this Government, while firmly maintaining its ground, will be eminently pacific. The two points likely to be most prominently pressed in the note are: First, that this Government is far more anxious to have this important question of international law settled permanently than it is to obtain a judgment of heavy exemplary damages; second, to that end the President will propose the reference of the question of jurisdiction to the tribunal itself for decision. Throughout the reply the ground will be maintained that the submission of the claims is covered by the treaty.

SENATOR CONKLING'S RESOLUTION.

There is a great deal of sarcastic comment here upon the squirming and wriggling of the New-York *Tribune* over Senator Conkling's resolution to ascertain how many recommendations for office certain Senators, including himself, have made. And it is regarded as a very clever piece of strategy on the part of the Senator to compel the sheet which has blackguarded him continuously for months past to make the humiliating confession that in the matter of the spoils of office he is a cleaner man than some of its special pets. The position of these people is looked upon as pitiable in the extreme. For months past the *Tribune*, its friends in this city, and its pets in the Senate have been demanding every species of investigation in the most imperative manner, and then blackening the motives of every man who asked to have it conducted decently and in order. Now, after having abused every man, who has dared to say a word in defense of an honest administration, with being dragged through the mire of official spoils, and of hanging on the skirts of executive power, they turn black in the face and [illegible] knees, even unto convicting themselves out of their own mouths, when they are asked to take a dose of their own medicine. It makes little difference whether the resolution passes or not. Its main object has been accomplished in showing the malevolence, and the hypocrisy of the men and papers whose chief business has come to be cowardly accusation.

BANK CLEARING EXCHANGE.

Mr. Merriam reported today his bill sometime since introduced by him, to facilitate bank clearing-house exchanges in New-York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cincinnati. He advocated the bill briefly and forcibly. It proposes a great convenience to the business men of those cities, an economy of time, a freedom from risks, and a great saving to the Government in the wear and tear of its currency. The plan is to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to receive legal tender on deposit without interest from the national banks, and to issue certificates therefor to be payable on demand. Under the present system $4,000,000 are counted daily at the New-York Clearing-house, and the aggregate amount counted yearly is over $87,000,000,000. This bill does away with the necessity for all that. There is no opposition to it, and it will doubtless pass to-morrow. The House went to the Speaker's table today for the first time, and passed, or concurred in Senate amendments to nine bills. Among these was that setting aside the Yellowstone Valley for a national park. Mr. Dawes advocated it eloquently, and the Democrats, for no apparent reason, all voted against it.

THE ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The House Committee on Expenditures of the War Department will meet on Thursday morning to begin the French arms investigation. The Department is preparing a full official history of the case, and will be fully ready to respond to the inquiry.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Col. Viall, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana, has arrived here in pursuance of instructions from Gen. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to consult upon the situation of matters in that superintendency, which is probably the most important of any in the jurisdiction of the Department, Arizona not excepted. The disposition of the Teton Sioux, the most warlike portion of Red Cloud's band, is rapidly becoming a very important and delicate question, in view of the rapid progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Col. Viall favors the plan to place them north of the Missouri River. The Secretary of the Interior has invited Mr. Lang, of the Indian Peace Commission, to visit Arizona to take whatever precautions might be necessary to prevent any hostile demonstrations by the Apache Indians on the reservations. Mr. Lang hardly feels equal to the physical endurance that will be required in the undertaking, and will decline the service on this account. The Secretary is in communication with other parties on the same subject, and some special agent of the Government will be sent out on this peaceful mission.

DECISION.

Judge Davis, the Labor Reformers' candidate, rendered a decision yesterday that will not sit well on the political stomachs of his body-guard of supporters. He decided in the case of a North Carolina Railroad that the Legislature had no power to tax a corporation whose original contract exempted it from taxation. The same logic completely overturns that resolution of the Labor Reform platform which proposes the taxation of Government bonds. Judge Davis holds that the obligation of the contract cannot be impaired, even by the Power that gave life to the agreement.

MISSOURI.

Hon. C. A. Finkelnburg, of Missouri, repudiates the attempt of the so-called Liberals to place him in a position antagonistic to the Republican Party as represented at the recent Convention at Jefferson City. He is in perfect sympathy with the regular Republican Party, and says his declination to go to the Philadelphia Convention as a delegate is based on personal grounds, one of which is, he deems it questionable policy for Congressmen to attend such conventions as delegates, and that, as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, he is too busy to attend any convention at any time.

COL. MERRILL.

Col. Lewis Merrill, United States Army, who commanded the United States troops in South Carolina, and whose discreet and efficient management did so much to break up the infamous Kukluxplans in that State, left here tonight for South Carolina, having had his command increased and his scope of operations materially enlarged.

THE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

Continuation of the Committee's Work—Testimony of T. L. Goodwin and Others.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The House Printing Investigation Committee held a session this afternoon. Thomas L. Goodwin, of the firm of Murray & Goodwin, lithographers, was sworn and testified that while of the firm of Lewis & Goodwin he did work for the Senate and Assembly; furnished diagrams of the Chambers; paid a percentage of thirty-three and one-third cents to the Clerk for the work; the Clerks were Terwilliger, of the Senate, and Cushman, of the Assembly; first paid it in 1862; the percentage amounted to [illegible] to Cushman and [illegible] to Terwilliger; price of diagrams twenty-five cents each; Cushman, of Assembly had 2,500; in 1863 Cushman had 3,340; did not pay any percentage that year; don't recollect how many Terwilliger had either of those two years; never had any proposition made to me to pay a percentage; when work was done I made an allowance equal to one-third of the amount of the bill; for the years of 1863 and 1864, a percentage of twenty-five per cent. was allowed as a compromise; think Cushman was paid $400 for the two years; in 1864, paid Cushman, as percentage, $710; paid Terwilliger [illegible]; in 1865, paid Cushman $1,000; paid Terwilliger one-third as percentage on amount of work for Senate that year; has furnished diagrams, stationery, &c. each year since, but has paid no percentage. Witness gave as a reason for paying no percentage since that the Clerks, Armstrong and Calkins, were his personal and political friends and they did not charge any percentage, though his bills were much larger. He further testified that he knew of percentages being paid to Clerks before 1860; the first he knew of it was while he was book-keeper for E. H. Pease; then Wm. Richardson was Clerk of the House, and Pease allowed him a percentage of 33⅓ cents on the amount of bill; Richardson was charged with the work and then credited with one-third of the amount of the bill as his percentage; his bill was $210, and I gave him the $70 which was his due at thirty-three and one-third per cent.; that was the first transaction of the kind I ever knew of. To Mr. Oakley—Richardson told me not to pay him with a check nor to come up to the house, but to meet him at his residence, and bring the money in currency, which I did. This witness was examined at much length as to fairness of prices in charges for diagrams, which was from twenty-five to sixty-five cents each, and said prices charged were fair, though they gave a profit from forty to fifty per cent.

James Murray, partner of Goodwin since 1867, testified that he never knew of any percentage being paid for this work. William H. Newcomb, book-seller, testified he had furnished stationery to the Legislature, but never charged or paid any percentage on order. The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman. Parsons, who is to be examined, is still sick.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—1 A. M.—The lowest barometer has remained nearly stationary since Monday night over Maine and Nova Scotia. North-west winds and clear weather prevail from Pennsylvania north and eastward. Clear weather with rising temperature and falling barometer, is reported from the South Atlantic States. An area of low barometer has moved from Missouri to South Carolina. A more severe disturbance is now developing in Louisiana and northward to the Missouri. Southerly winds with rain are reported from the Gulf coast, and snow has fallen from New-Mexico to Iowa. The highest barometer continues over the lakes, and cool weather with low temperature prevails from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward to the Atlantic States. The barometer has fallen with rain at San Francisco, where clearing weather is now reported.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall on Wednesday in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; the lowest barometer move north-eastward over Alabama and Tennessee, southerly winds with rain, veer to westerly winds on the Gulf coast, and south-east winds with threatening weather, prevail on the South Atlantic coast. Falling barometer, with north-easterly winds and increasing cloudiness, extend north-eastward into Kentucky and Illinois. Light winds and pleasant weather prevail in the Middle and Eastern States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Wednesday morning, except on the coasts of Louisiana and Texas.

THE LEGITIMISTS.

"Henry V." Gone to Sea—The Pope Electioneering for the Count.

ANTWERP, Feb. 27.—The Count de Chambord has left the city and gone to Dordrecht, (Dort,) a town of the Netherlands, ten miles south-east of Rotterdam.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The Pope has addressed a letter to the French Bishops asking them to support the Count de Chambord for ruler of France. It is reported that the Count will leave Antwerp to-morrow.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A building in Concord, N. H., owned by C. P. Rowell, was burned yesterday. Loss, [illegible].

Harmony Mills, Cohoes, N. Y., was burned yesterday. Loss $40,000; insured for [illegible].

Gen. Sherman is at Naples, and will leave on Friday next.

The weather is dry in Cuba, and all the plantations are grinding.

The small-pox is raging to an alarming extent in Remedios, Cuba.

Only six inches of snow have fallen in Dakota Territory this Winter.

The fifty-first Maine Legislature will adjourn by Friday morning at the latest.

The steamer *Cleopatra*, from New-York, arrived at Havana yesterday morning.

Reports from the West say that trains are moving regularly on the Union Pacific Railroad.

Two years' work is yet to be done on the Hoosac Tunnel.

There were only three deaths from small-pox in Baltimore during the past week.

A bill has passed the South Carolina Legislature to cancel $4,000,000 Blue Ridge Railroad bonds indorsed by the State.

There was no truth whatever in the reports circulated from Cincinnati of the blowing up of the steam-boat *United States*.

Very Rev. Henry Benedict Coskery, Vicar-General and Administrator to the Archdiocese of Baltimore, died yesterday evening.

The New-Jersey annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church meets in Trenton today. Bishop Ames will preside.

The Lower House of Missouri yesterday passed a bill to prevent unjust discrimination in the rates of freight on railroads.

Gov. Brown, of Missouri, has vetoed the bill allowing any savings bank to increase its capital to $5,000,000.

William Stevens, a private in the United States signal corps at Mount Washington, N. H., died yesterday of paralysis.

The Russian fleet, conveying the Grand Duke Alexis and suite, arrived at Havana, yesterday, from Pensacola.

The *Amelia Ann*, of Maitland, N.S., missing for some time, has reached St. Thomas in distress and looking badly, but with the crew safe.

A cartman named Calvin [illegible] was thrown from his wagon, last evening, near Binghamton, N. Y., and killed.

Chapman & Sherman and Hufcatt's stores, at Dover Plains, N. Y., were burned yesterday. Loss, $35,000; insured.

Lord Ossington, late Speaker of the British House of Commons, goes to the South of France for his health.

Albert Waggington, the originator of the Canada Pacific Railway, died at Ottawa, Ontario, yesterday, of small-pox.

The depot of the Vineland Railroad was entirely consumed yesterday. Some of the freight was saved, but the contents of the office were burned.

The Japanese were taken in charge yesterday by the Common Council of Chicago and a number of leading citizens, and were shown about the city.

The colored people of Boston held a meeting on Monday night and adopted resolutions thanking Senator Sumner for his efforts in behalf of equal rights.

The steamer *United States*, reported blown up near Cincinnati, arrived at Louisville all right on Monday, having met with no accident whatever.

The Committee of Ways and Means discussed the lumber interest without coming to any conclusion. Rice will probably be left at its present duty.

By direction of the President, First Lieut. Junius W. MacMurray, First Artillery, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Missouri at Columbia.

At St. John, N. B., there was a rain-storm on Sunday, succeeded by a severe frost, which froze in the track, in many places, and stopped the trains.

Mr. Seth P. H. Comly, the new Collector of Philadelphia, is a member of one of the largest grain houses of that city, and until recently was President of the Commercial Exchange.

Hon. T. L. Allen, of New-London, Conn., who was nominated by the Democratic Convention, at Norwich, for Sheriff of New-London County, died at New-London last evening.

Minor, the American who recently murdered an English workman in London, has been committed for trial on the charge of willful murder.

Horace L. Kent, for many years a leading merchant of Richmond, Va., died there on Monday, aged sixty-eight years.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that, when a jury once separates after retiring for deliberation, it cannot again deliberate on the case.

The only celebration of Washington's birthday in North Adams, Mass., was made by the Chinese shoe-makers, who had a wonderful display of fire-works, and made a fearful din.

The Montrose *Republican* recommends Hon. Winthrop W. Ketcham, of Luzerne County, for Governor, and Hon. Ulysses Mercur for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The Kansas House last night refused to agree to the report of the Conference Committee on the Apportionment bill, and refused a new committee.

There is now but little doubt that the bill declaring void all the issues of South Carolina bonds will pass the Legislature of that State by a large majority.

A report that United States Attorney Bates had resigned at the request of the President, gives universal satisfaction among the gentiles in Utah yesterday.

Judge Strickland is holding a short term Court at Provo, Utah, and will hold Court at Salt Lake City next week, in the absence of Judge McKean.

The Secretary of the Interior, yesterday, sent to the Senate a bill to expedite business in the General Land Office by the employing of fifty or sixty extra clerks for one year.

The night passenger-train on the Grand Trunk Railroad was thrown from the track by snow near Gilead, Me., on Monday, and the engine and a Pullman car tipped over, but none of the passengers were much hurt.

Joseph Brown and Isaac Hummel were arrested yesterday, in Philadelphia, on suspicion of the murder of Daniel Kramer, and the probable fatal injury of his wife. Both are committed for another hearing on Friday next.

A tenement-house, barn and other outbuildings, belonging to Mr. Fessenden, brother of the late Senator Fessenden, on Richmond Hill, Stamford, Conn., were burned on Monday night. Loss upward of $10,000.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has asked Congress for an appropriation to pay the expenses of the removal of the Cherokee Indians remaining in North Carolina and neighboring States to the Cherokee Nation.

A great number of changes in all the Departments of the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal., have been made. The men removed and those newly appointed are all Republicans, but friends of different Congressmen.

Hon. C. A. Finkelnburg, of Missouri, who was appointed one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention, has declined to serve, saying that his duties at Washington will prevent his attending any convention.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention to nominate State officers and electors, and select delegates to the National Convention, is called to meet in Providence on Thursday, March 14.

Max Klingler, the German boy who murdered his uncle and nearly killed his aunt in St. Louis, over four years ago, has again been respited to await a decision on a point in his case by the United States Supreme Court.

The Cunard steam-ship *Parthia* sailed from Liverpool yesterday for Boston, but came in collision with two Spanish steamers, and sunk one of them, being so badly damaged herself as to compel her to return to Liverpool for repairs. No loss of life is reported.

CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY.

Machinations of the Kuklux Democracy in Texas.

Four Grand Jurymen Bribed to Indict Republicans.

How a Presentment was Procured Against Gov. Davis.

The District-Attorney Insists on Quashing the Bills.

How the Conspiracy was Detected and Developed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Intelligence of the most remarkable character concerning political affairs in Texas has just been received here. As it bears with terrible severity upon the Kuklux Democracy and their adherents in that State, of course the rebel news-agents South have suppressed the facts which are no less astounding than that the Grand Jury which indicted Gov. Davis for issuing a certificate of election to Gen. W. T. Clark were bribed to do their work, and that the receipts actually given by four of the men are now in the possession of the State authorities. They received [illegible] each ostensibly for refusing to find an indictment against a Democrat who had defrauded the revenue, but really for finding the indictment against Davis, which was found by a strictly partisan vote, 12 Democrats voting for it and 4 Republicans against it. It is reported that this disclosure has induced the United States District-Attorney to move to quash all indictments found and ask the impaneling of a new Grand Jury. [illegible] this matter has been used by certain persons and papers to prejudice the case of Gen. Clark, whose seat in the House is contested by a Democrat, the former will to-morrow ask the attention of the House to the facts in a personal explanation. The following is the dispatch from Austin:

FEB. 18, 1872.

Four members of the Grand Jury of the Federal Court, which recently indicted Gov. Davis, have been implicated as having been bribed to indict Republicans and to shield Democrats. Gen. Davidson, Chief of the State Police, holds the receipt given by them for the money they received for ignoring a bill against a prominent Democrat of Bryan, who is charged with revenue frauds to a large amount. The State Police are on the track of Ex-Deputy Marshal Wallace, who summoned himself on the Grand Jury, and also on the track of other members of the Grand Jury, who are all supposed to have accepted bribes. Considerable evidence has been obtained, which indicates that the whole Grand Jury, with one or two exceptions, was bribed. Marshal Purnell has the capias for the arrest of Gov. Davis, but does not know what to do with it, and has telegraphed to Washington for instructions. In view of the astounding developments as to the bribery of the Federal Grand Jury, the evidence of which is fast coming to light, the conspirators here who prostituted the Federal Court in order to overthrow the State Government, are filled with consternation and do not know what to do.

The Austin *State Journal* of the 20th inst. says of the development:

"Ever since the indictment of the Governor by a Grand Jury of the Federal Court, upon which three Deputy Marshals sat as members, empaneled by themselves, we have been satisfied there was something rotten in Denmark. The fact that Republicans could be indicted upon the most frivolous pretenses, while Democrats charged with the gravest offenses escaped, was additional evidence that the Grand Jury in question was but the creature of a vile clique in Austin, who were determined to prostitute the United States Court for the purpose of breaking down the State Government and throwing discredit upon the Republican Party in general. Detectives, under the direction of Adjutant-General Davidson, were accordingly set to work to ferret out and unearth the suspected villains. After a thorough and patient effort evidence enough has been obtained to convict several members of the Grand Jury of the crime of bribery. The following receipt is a portion of the evidence in the case of four members:

AUSTIN, Feb. 1, 1872.

[illegible]—Received of —— —— the above amount in full for services of a committee of four persons in the United States Grand Jury in a tobacco case of [illegible]. (Signed) JOSEPH MENGER, Foreman of said Committee.

For prudential reasons we withhold the name of the party to whom this receipt was given. The original receipt signed by Joseph Menger, of Comal County, is in the hands of Gen. Davidson, Chief of Police of the State. We have other evidences in our possession pointing to the bribery of other members."

It should be added that two hundred cases of Kuklux outrages were presented to this Grand Jury, who refused to find an indictment in a single case.

The Washington Treaty Discussed in Baltimore—Reverdy Johnson's Views.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—A meeting was held to-night in the Charles-street Methodist Church, under the auspices of the American Peace Society, to discuss the Washington Treaty and promote the interests of peace between Great Britain and the United States. Hon. Reverdy Johnson presided, and addressed the audience on the question of consequential damages. He argued that it was clear that the preferment of such claims by the United States before the Geneva Commission was not contemplated by the High Commissioners of Great Britain under the terms of the treaty; and that if such was the construction by the High Commissioners on the part of the United States, not one of them ever so asserted. Mr. Johnson said there were three modes of settling the matter: first, that England should consent to permit the claims to go before the Geneva Commission. This she might safely do, and if that Board decided it had jurisdiction of the question of consequential damages, it would reject the claim; second, a withdrawal of the claims by the United States, and if the speaker had the ear of the President he would advise such withdrawal; and third, its postponement as the subject of future negotiations. Mr. Johnson argued that the Treaty of Washington was a great achievement in the interest of peace between all nations for the settlement of all questions by arbitration. He was frequently applauded.

Elihu Burritt followed Mr. Johnson in a brief speech.

Misconduct of Spanish Health Officers—Consuls and Valmaseda.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 26.—Serious complaints are made here and in Havana of the spiteful conduct of the Spanish Health Officers at Havana toward passengers on steamers, especially toward those on the New-Orleans and Florida lines. Protests are going forward to the Secretary of State and the Navy against this action. It is understood steamer mails to Havana have been searched several times lately, and complaints are frequent of the non-arrival of letters from the United States known to have been sent to Havana. The [illegible] are again at work trying to oust Captain-General Valmaseda.

The Utah Constitutional Convention.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 27.—The Constitutional Convention today adopted the preamble and articles relating to the bill of rights and rights of suffrage of the Constitution, and adjourned to enable Col. Akers to advocate a substitute calculated to insure a section providing for the election. The article authorizing the Legislature to pass a bill, by a two-thirds vote, abolishing the Grand Jury system, was adopted after a sharp struggle.

THE REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

Amid the excitement caused by the enactment of laws of local or temporary interest, a legislative work of vast general importance and permanency has been going on for the last two years, so quietly, that outside of the legal profession, but few persons know that it is in progress. We refer to the general revision of the statutes of this State, which was ordered by an act passed in February, 1870, and the results of which have recently come to the surface, as far as it has progressed, in certain legislative documents. We shall devote some attention to these, not the less willingly, because they incidentally reveal certain not very creditable performances on the part of a gentleman who has made a reference in these columns to some of his labors as a member of the lobby of 1870, the pretext for a vast amount of frothy assumption of patriotism, integrity, and public virtue.

Under the act of 1870, Ex-Judge AMASA J. PARKER and Messrs. FRANCIS KERNAN, of Utica, and MONTGOMERY H. THROOP, of New-York, were appointed Commissioners to revise the statutes. These appointments were, we believe, generally approved by the legal profession. But Mr. KERNAN having declined, it became necessary to find a substitute. Just at this time Ex-Judge NELSON J. WATERBURY was engaged in his patriotic efforts at Albany in connection with the election law, having been sent up by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, with credentials to Senator WINSLOW, empowering him, as the one honest Democrat of this City, to direct the Republican legislators how to vote upon the TWEED charter. By a singular coincidence it occurred to Messrs. TWEED and SWEENY that Judge WATERBURY was just the man to fill this vacancy. True, the salary ($5,000 a year) would be only a moderate recompense for an efficient discharge of the duties of the office, but it is a handsome compensation for doing nothing, and the nature of the duties is such that the amount of work done can be regulated entirely by the appointee. Mr. WATERBURY was accordingly pressed upon the Governor for the place, and, considering the influence of his backers, it is not surprising that he got it, although the leading lawyers of both parties protested against the appointment as one "not fit to be made."

By the terms of the act the Commissioners are required to report yearly their progress to the Legislature. Early in the session of 1871 Messrs. PARKER and THROOP, as a majority of the Commission, made a full report of their proceedings up to that time, stating at length the principles which they had adopted for the prosecution of their work, and giving a complete analysis of the projected revision, except that part relating to criminal law. The absence of Judge WATERBURY'S name from this report was not explained beyond a statement that the Commissioners had been unable completely to harmonize all the differences of opinion which had arisen in the course of their labors.

But Judge WATERBURY himself afterward supplied the information by a minority report, a document which, owing to its transmission to the Legislature only upon the very eve of the adjournment, has never received the attention which its extraordinary character claims. It appears from this paper that Judge WATERBURY had not only become dissatisfied with the general plan of the classification and arrangement of the statutes adopted by his associates, but had also become apprehensive that in carrying it out they would make greater changes in the existing laws than was warranted by their authority. An ordinary man in like circumstances would either have accompanied his protest against his colleagues' action with his own resignation, or, if he retained office and was unwilling to fall in with his associates' plan, would have endeavored to demonstrate the superiority of his own plan by carrying it into actual operation, in order to contrast its results with the results of the other.

But Mr. WATERBURY found a much easier method for a minority to avoid labor and responsibility, and as it is probably not patented, we will state it for the benefit of others in like cases. He appeals to public opinion against what his colleagues have done, and what he thinks they are going to do, and announces his intention to wait for its development before aiding in accomplishing any plan. We will anticipate events somewhat here by stating that he waited accordingly until September, 1871, when he entered, it would appear, upon an era of waiting for something else. During all this time, as it appears from the vouchers in the Controller's office, he not only drew his salary of $5,000 a year with praiseworthy diligence and punctuality, but he expended large sums of money from the fund allowed for that purpose to cover his expenses in the course of his arduous official labors. We are told by those who have seen the vouchers that the items of these expenses present a study almost as curious as those of McBRIDE DAVIDSON'S safe account, although much more limited not only in amount, but in the number of beneficiaries. The principal items consist of sums paid by way of clerk hire to persons bearing the same name as himself, whose relationship to him we care not now to make the subject of curious inquiry; but large sums were also paid for the purchase of current law reports, to enable the Commissioner to prepare proper annotations to the statutes; and there are other charges for stationery, &c., the use of which, while carrying out the plan of waiting for the development of public opinion, is not apparent to the unofficial eye.

The annual reports of the Commission made at the present session of the Legislature, give the history of its proceedings during the year 1871; we say "reports," for Mr. WATERBURY turns up this year also in the character of a "minority." It appears from the majority report that Judge PARKER and Mr. THROOP, regarding Mr. WATERBURY'S conduct as a virtual abandonment of the duties of his office, divided the work among themselves and proceeded upon it without reference to their colleague. In May, 1871, Judge PARKER resigned, and thenceforth Mr. THROOP went on alone until the appointment, about the 1st of July, of Mr. CHAS. STEBBINS, Jr., of Cazenovia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Judge PARKER'S resignation. Mr. STEBBINS at once entered upon the discharge of his duties, and having made a careful examination of the matters at issue between his associates, submitted his views to them in August, 1871. In September, 1871, his propositions, with some trifling amendments, were unanimously adopted, and the three commissioners, with equal unanimity, resolved "diligently to complete the revision on that basis." The adoption of this plan and resolution was understood to heal all the differences in the Commission, but, as Judge WATERBURY'S minority report of this year states, "a new difference was immediately manifested;" the new split having, in fact, occurred on the very day when the old one was mended. It arose upon the request of the majority that Judge WATERBURY would examine the statutes already revised by them, and take some portion of the work yet to be done. This the "minority" emphatically "declined" to do. He expressed the opinion that the majority had begun wrong, and he, therefore, proposed that the Commission should begin anew, by preparing an analyzed index of all the statutes of the State, a work the utility of which, say the majority, "would not be commensurate with the enormous labor and consumption of time which it would require." Mr. WATERBURY does not inform us why this work, so valuable and even indispensable as he declares it to be, was not even commenced by him during the fifteen months which elapsed between his appointment and the meeting in September, 1871. What he has done since that time is left upon the documents entirely to conjecture. But as he has supplemented the report of his colleagues by a very long minority report, in which, while complaining very much of what they have done and expressing the liveliest apprehension of what they intend to do, he makes no allusion to any work done by himself, we may safely infer that he has not yet begun to get ready, to prepare to enter upon the work of revising the statutes, but has been and still is waiting, at the rate of $5,000 a year and contingent expenses, for the development of public opinion upon the new issues raised between him and his associates at the time when they settled the old.

The report of Messrs. THROOP and STEBBINS, which is very interesting in all its parts, describes minutely the work done, the mode of doing it, and the difficulties which they have encountered in the course of its progress. They inform us that they had completed on the 1st of January last the revision of more than one-half of that part of the new Revised Statutes which relates to "Courts and officers of justice and proceedings in civil cases." This part, when completed, will contain the long-wished-for consolidation of the Code of Procedure with the third part of the Revised Statutes of 1830, and the subsequent statutes relating to the same matter. By the provisions of the act of 1870, the work is to be printed in successive installments as it is ready, and copies distributed among the Judges, members of the Bar, &c., for the purpose of obtaining their suggestions. After receiving these suggestions, the entire work is to be reviewed by the Commissioners and reprinted for submission to the Legislature. The first four chapters of the third part, constituting the first installment of the work, have been printed and are in course of distribution, and the others are promised as they can be prepared and published. The pamphlet now before us bears upon its face unmistakable evidence of great care and labor in its preparation, but it has been too recently issued to enable us now to determine either from our own examination or the report of others precisely what commendation to bestow upon the manner in which the majority of the Commissioners have fulfilled their arduous and responsible task.

TRYING THE GRAND JURY.

The Stokes Case Resumed Yesterday—Arguments and Exceptions by Counsel—The Defense Rest their Case.

The trial of the Grand Jury which indicted STOKES for the murder of JAMES FISK, Jr., was resumed yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge CARDOZO. After the Judge had taken his seat, Mr. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY remarked that he intended to prove by witnesses that JAMES FISK, Jr., had appeared before the same Grand Jury that had framed the indictment against STOKES, and had together with his friends so prejudiced their minds against him, that it was impossible for them to consider the case of the homicide impartially.

Justice CARDOZO thought that evidence of such a nature would be inadmissible, and ruled accordingly.

Mr. MCKEON urged that the evidence was admissible and could be taken with propriety, as the Grand Jury had found an indictment for homicide within a few days after the occurrence. The Grand Jury was an illegal combination, and he would show by facts that damage had been done to the defendant through actual prejudice brought against him by FISK while living.

Justice CARDOZO thought the proposed evidence was too remote to be introduced in the case when STOKES is charged with the homicide of FISK.

Mr. GERRY then offered to show by witnesses that FISK had made an address to the Grand Jury without being subpoenaed, that an indictment had been found without a complaint in writing before a committing Magistrate; that the offense of blackmailing was suggested by FISK himself, and not by the Grand Jury; that after a true bill was found, by a vote of 14 to 5, no reconsideration of that vote was taken, or even attempted; that the facts of a criminal prosecution before Justice BIXBY, then in progress, was carefully concealed from the Grand Jury.

As all the foregoing points had reference to the case of FISK vs. STOKES and MANSFIELD, Justice CARDOZO ruled against them, and exceptions were taken.

CASPAR C. CHILDS, Deputy Commissioner of Jurors, was then examined, and produced the lists of petit jurors, to show that the following names were not on that list: Joseph Wehrle, Jacob L. Seixas, Isidore Frey, John M. Conway, John Erdman, James L. Dannet, Edward Van Valkenburg, Washington N. Thurman and Francis Hendricks. He said there were about 20,000 or 30,000 names recorded on the petit jurors' list, but the books did not contain the names of all who were liable to do jury duty.

JOHN J. BYRNES, a clerk, was called by the defense, with the intention of proving that the Grand Jury list had been tampered with; but the witness swore that the names had all been written on the list at the same time and by himself.

JOHN E. MCCOMB, the chief clerk of the District-Attorney's office, was examined as to his knowledge of the entry of the indictment for blackmailing on Jan. 6, 1872, but this examination elicited no fact of importance.

The counsel for the defense offered as evidence the indictment in the case of the People against STOKES for homicide, filed Jan. 13, 1872, and the indictment of the People against STOKES and MANSFIELD for conspiracy, filed Jan. 20. Justice CARDOZO admitted the former, but ruled out the latter as too remote. Mr. GRAHAM and Mr. GERRY took exception, contending that as the latter indictment had been filed, it had become part of the records, and should be admitted.

EDWARD BARKER, furniture dealer, of No. 237 Fourth-avenue, testified that he was a member of the Grand Jury that had indicted STOKES, and had acted as its secretary, keeping the record. Some cross-firing occurred between the witness and the counsel, during which the fact was elicited that JAMES FISK was admitted to the Grand Jury room by merely presenting his card to the man who had charge of the door. As this had reference to the indictment found on Jan. 6 for blackmailing, the District-Attorney objected to the evidence, and it was ruled out as inadmissible.

WILLIAM S. COPELAND testified that he had been a real estate agent for six years, during which interval he was, during 1870, a clerk in the Controller's office; in September last he had, and still has, an office at No. 5 Pine-street; he had never served on a grand jury before September last, but had often been summoned on a petit jury, generally getting excused from service; he never paid any assessment on personal property, and did not know if he had been assessed; he left the Controller's office against his will.

EDWARD J. MOORE testified that he was appointed Superintendent of Streets in the Department of Public Works on April 11, 1870, and still held the office; he resided on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street and Avenue A; he had never served on a Grand Jury before September last, and did not believe he was assessed for personal property; he had been a resident of New-York over thirty-nine years.

The defense here resting their case, the Court was adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock.

Terrible Accident at Jersey City.

Mr. WM. GUTTENGER, employed in the New-Jersey Railroad Company's shops, at Warren-street, Jersey City, was yesterday afternoon killed in a terrible manner. He was talking to a Mr. HUTTON, when inadvertently approaching too near the machinery, he was caught and mangled fearfully. One of his legs and one of his arms were mashed and torn completely from their sockets almost severing the body. His skull was also fractured. He was removed to the hospital, but did not become conscious, and died almost immediately.

THE GENERAL ORDER BUSINESS.

The New Plan—Reduction of Rates—Letters from Collector Arthur—The New Schedule of Charges—Action of the Chamber of Commerce Awaited.

The new plan for the management of the General Order business in the Custom-house is now fairly completed, and will go into operation as soon as possible. The rate for storage and labor on imported goods stored in bonded warehouses are materially reduced, and the other objectionable features, due to regulations established in 1867, and since will undergo a thorough reform. The Joint Committee, representing the Chamber of Commerce, warehouse proprietors and Collector of the Port, as stated in yesterday's TIMES, completed their labors on Monday last. The new tariff of charges agreed upon has been printed in pamphlet form, and will be immediately distributed among the merchants of the City interested in the change.

The new plan calls for a reduction of thirty-five to forty per cent. in the rates. The present list contains 420 specified articles, omitting an almost equal number named in the present tariff, against 204 specified articles enumerated in the list of 1867, showing the great increase of business in this port. It is well to remember the fact, before stated, that General Order goods are unclaimed goods and belong to the Government, which is alone responsible for their safety and have the right to choose the place of storage.

The enforcement of the new plan will not go into effect until the Chamber of Commerce approves of the schedule of prices adopted by the Joint Committee. This postponement is unavoidable, because the Chamber may fix rates so low that it would be no object for warehousemen to go into the General Order business, there being no prospective profit. The Chamber will take action upon the report of the Joint Committee, and the rates to be agreed upon, at their regular meeting this day week.

The following letter of Collector ARTHUR to Secretary BOUTWELL, on the subject of General Order business, affords information of interest:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 16, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., relating to the "General Order business" of New-York. This subject has been under consideration since my assumption of the duties of Collector. On the 21st of December last, I addressed the following communication to the President of the Chamber of Commerce:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1871.

SIR: The rates of storage, and labor chargeable on "unclaimed goods, established in 1867," and approved by the Chamber of Commerce in February of that year, have remained without revision. The large increase of business and the requirements of commerce demand the establishment of a schedule suitable to the present time. May I ask the cooperation of your honorable body in the appointment of a committee to meet with a committee of warehouse proprietors and a committee from this office, for the purpose of fixing a scale of prices which shall be agreed upon as the future charges at this port?

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1872.

Mr. C. A. ARTHUR, Collector of the Port of New-York:

SIR: In response to your letter of the 21st of December last, requesting the appointment of a committee by the Chamber of Commerce to unite with a committee to be appointed by the warehouse proprietors, to revise the rates of storage, &c., the Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting yesterday, appointed Messrs. A. A. LOW, JONATHAN STURGES, H. B. CLAFLIN, ROYAL PHELPS and WM. A. BOOTH as such committee. The rooms of the Chamber are at the disposal of the Joint Committee whenever they are desired.

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE WILSON, Secretary.

On the part of the warehouse proprietors, I appointed Messrs. M. S. Driggs, Franklin Woodruff, Frank Squire, A. B. Miller, and John E. Frey. From this office I appointed Messrs. S. H. Russell, Thomas B. Thorpe, Jos. Treivar Harvey Major and S. Alpheus Smith. The Committee, to obtain all dutiable articles, have taken the tariff for their guide, and the schedule agreed upon will show in articles enumerated an increase over the list of 1867 of about 200 per cent. The rates of storage and labor are increased over those of 1867 from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. It is believed that these rates will be entirely satisfactory to the mercantile community, as the Committee of warehousemen acted with the greatest fairness and impartiality. The report now being printed will be submitted to the Chamber of Commerce for approval, and when approved by them will be submitted by me for the further approval of the Department. In regard to the disposition of "unclaimed goods," I would state that several suggestions have been made, which are under consideration, and which will be submitted to the Department with my recommendation as soon as decided upon.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be seen that while everything is ready for the proposed reforms, nothing can be done until the decision of the Chamber of Commerce is known. When that is announced the Collector will endeavor to conform to their ideas and at once remodel the system of receiving and storing bonded goods.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Market Savings Bank—Patterson's Securities to be Sold.

The Market Savings Bank was again visited yesterday by a number of disconsolate depositors, who expressed the greatest anxiety for their deposits. Mr. WORTH, the receiver, announces that he will to-morrow sell the bonds of the Derby Coal Company, given by C. G. PATTERSON as security for his loan of $16,500, at public auction. PATTERSON has refused all Mr. WORTH'S applications for the money, and yesterday sent Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD as his counsel to protest against the sale of the bonds. He says that the fact of Judge BLATCHFORD having declared the bank bankrupt deprives Mr. WORTH of the power of disposing of the bonds, and that the bonds, if hurried into the market, will not bring their proper value. He further threatens Mr. WORTH with a lawsuit should the bonds be sold. PATTERSON also states that the $16,500 loan was obtained from CONKLIN personally, and had nothing to do with the Market Savings Bank. To this Mr. WORTH replies that PATTERSON well knew that the money lent to him was part of the assets of the Market Bank. The bank will again be open today for the proving of claims by depositors.

The Third-Avenue Savings Bank—Close of the Run.

The run upon the Third-avenue Savings Bank has now virtually ceased. The past week witnessed the last sign of excitement or anxiety on the part of the creditors. The run commenced on the 2d of January, and lasted forty-six days. Yesterday at about 10½ A. M. there were six people in the bank, some of them making deposits, and others drawing out portions of their savings. The officers of the bank say that a very large number of the depositors who, during the excitement of the run, withdrew their money, have returned it with many expressions of renewed confidence, and the business of the bank has resumed its ordinary course. During the entire forty-six days' run about $1,000,000 were withdrawn, and the largest withdrawals of any one day was a little over $100,000.

The Judiciary Investigation.

Yesterday the Judiciary Committee left this City for Albany to take part in the discussion of the City Charter. What evidence has thus far been taken has already been laid before the readers of the TIMES. On their return to New-York the Committee propose to continue the investigations of Judge CARDOZO'S action as a Judge, and especial attention will be paid to the habeas corpus cases, which are now a subject of marked attention before the Committee. The evidence of Messrs. HOWE and HUMMEL will be taken as soon as the Committee return, and it is probable that Justice DOWLING will also be summoned to testify in the matter.

The Controller's Office.

Controller GREEN paid yesterday to the Department of Parks, for laborers, the sum of $20,000. He will pay today the following rolls, viz.:

Engineers, assistants and laborers in construction of sewers, for September, October, November and December, 1871	$16,000
Water-meters, pay of inspectors, August to Dec. 31, 1871	2,300
Small-pipe men, for January, 1872	1,300
Public Charities and Correction, salaries, December, 1871	16,000

The New-York Juvenile Asylum.

The officers of the New-York Juvenile Asylum have published their twentieth annual report, for the year 1871. This institution embraces a House of Reception, where children are retained during the twenty days in which the committing Magistrates have a right to review their commitments and discharge the subjects of them; the asylum proper, which is regarded in the light of a training-school, and a third department, which embraces the arrangements by which children are disposed of and subsequent care taken of them. Children are either returned to their parents or guardians, apprenticed to a trade, or sent to the agency of the institution at Chicago, by which the work of indenturing children at the West is conducted.

At the beginning of the year 1871 there were in the House of Reception 65 children, in the Asylum 486, and 931 were received during the year, making 1,482 in all, of whom 000 were boys [illegible] were discharged, 9 died, 5 escaped, leaving [illegible]. Of the children discharged, [illegible] were sent West. [illegible] The number of children committed to the Asylum for the last nineteen years has averaged over 850 per year. About three-fifths were orphans or half orphans, and two-thirds, when received, could neither read nor write. More than [illegible] were [illegible] The [illegible] has averaged more than seventeen per year.

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

Six Jurors Obtained Thus Far—The Proceedings Yesterday—An Extension of the Term of the Court Ordered.

The trial of Mayor HALL for misdemeanor in neglecting to audit certain accounts presented against the City, was resumed yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, General Term, before Judge DALY, when three additional jurors were impaneled. The prosecution was represented by Messrs. W. H. Peckham, Lyman Tremain, Henry L. Clinton and Algernon S. Sullivan, and the Mayor was defended by E. W. Stoughton, James M. Smith, Jr., Joel A. Fithian, John E. Burrill, Ira Shafer and T. C. T. Buckley. Yesterday the proceedings were conducted altogether by Mr. CLINTON for the prosecution, and Mr. SHAFFER for the defendant. The calling of the panel was continued with the result given below:

THE FOURTH JUROR.

EDWARD L. SHIPMAN, HENRY T. LOCKWOOD and RICHARD JORDAN, having formed opinions on the case, were rejected, and LOUIS KREHDER, dry goods importer, was called. He testified: I don't know anything about the charges against the Mayor; I have formed no opinion in relation to this case; the charge against the Mayor, as I understand it, is neglecting to do something in connection with the City accounts; I am a native German and do not understand English thoroughly, unless the words I hear are in daily use; there are many things said in this Court that I do not understand; I have no prejudice either for or against the prisoner, and would render an impartial verdict according to my judgment.

By Mr. CLINTON—Do you understand what is the meaning of the word "audit?" A.—Is that to hand me a cost? [A laugh.] I can understand what I read, though I might not be able to explain every word.

Mr. CLINTON challenged the witness for not having a perfect knowledge of the English language.

To the COURT—Audit, I suppose, means to decide what is right and what is not.

Mr. CLINTON withdrew his challenge and accepted the witness. He was then sworn in on the jury.

GEORGE ISAACS, who did not know the specific charge against Mayor HALL, and had read nothing in relation to it, was challenged by both sides and excused from jury service, as was also JOHN H. SPRINGMEYER, who said he knew old Mr. INGERSOLL, but does not know his son, although he used to buy chairs from him occasionally. The witness was challenged peremptorily by the prosecution. JOHN D. CORDEX and EDWARD MARTIN had formed opinions and were rejected.

HENRY C. VALENTINE, of No. 30 Chambers-street, testified: I have not read the general charges against the Mayor; I have expressed no opinion as to his guilt or innocence; I have expressed no opinion as to the general charges against the City officials, and said that if the Mayor was guilty he was the worst of the lot; I read the articles against the Mayor and others in the TIMES; I did not disbelieve the TIMES articles, but other newspapers published contradictory articles of equal strength; I am positive I never formed any definite opinion as to the Mayor's guilt, and never hinted it to any one; I always regarded the Mayor as a member of a Ring. The witness was challenged by the defense for favor, and the triers found it true.

GEORGE W. WAREHOWE and JOHN BOYD were neither of them accepted, having expressed opinions as to HALL'S guilt.

THE FIFTH JUROR.

JOSEPH W. SIMPSON, lace dealer, Eighth-avenue, testified: I have read the charges against the Mayor; I have conversed on the subject undoubtedly, but I don't remember having expressed any opinion as to his guilt or innocence; if placed on the jury I would be able to return a verdict uninfluenced by prejudice or bias; I have no political bias against the Mayor; I have no prejudice whatever against the Mayor in respect to any order he issued regarding public processions in this City.

The witness was accepted and sworn on the jury.

MOVITA ETHERLEE had formed very decided opinions in the case, and was excused, and EDMUND B. BLEASELY was told to stand aside for the same reason.

THE SIXTH JUROR.

HENRY A. VAN NESS testified: I have an opinion as to the general conduct of the Ring officials, but I don't think I connected the Mayor with them particularly; I have heard of the Committee of Seventy, but have no affiliations with them; I was applied to for money in its interest and I declined, saying that I had other uses for my money; I am not a politician, and took no part in favor of the Reform movement; I took no part against the Reform movement; I am not acquainted with any one connected with this trial; if I was placed on the jury I would render an impartial verdict; I have been in the furniture business, and have purchased a little from INGERSOLL & Co.; I have no acquaintance with any member of the firm, and our business relations were merely accidental.

The witness was accepted on both sides, and sworn on the jury.

FREDERICK A. BURHAM had formed an opinion on the merits of the case, which it would require evidence to remove, and was rejected, as were also, for the same cause, ALEXANDER HENDERSON, DAVID V. TAGHMER, RICHARD CULBERT and CHARLES LEWIS.

FRANCIS A. JAYNE testified: I have no prejudice against the Mayor which would influence my judgment if I were on the jury; I was a member of the Young Men's Reform Association last Fall. The witness was challenged for favor and rejected.

Mr. SULLIVAN, Assistant District-Attorney, reminded the Court that the extended November term of the Court of General Sessions would expire Monday, 26th of February, and he asked for a further extension.

Mayor HALL said: All that I have to say is that whatever the District-Attorney and the Court consent to will be perfectly agreeable to the defendant. Neither now nor at any time subsequently will there be the slightest pretension of any irregularity in the proceedings here.

Judge DALY—I will extend the term to the close of the trial of this case.

The Court then adjourned.

Punch's Bill Against Brother Jonathan for Indirect Damages.

From Punch.

Mr. Punch, considering it his duty to step forward at the present moment, and to suggest an easy and honorable arrangement of the American question, has prepared the following schedule of English claims for compensation. It is manifest that they are all absolutely just, and he is sure that the American Government will admit that fact. Therefore, all that remains to be done is this: Let Mr. HAMILTON FISH append his signature, and the words "All right," (he may add "old hoss," or not, as he may think the American nation would desire,) and then the two Governments have but to exchange receipts for their respective claims.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT CLAIM COMPENSATION.

	£ s. d.
For twenty years of violent abuse poured upon England by the New-York Herald, in the interest of slavery, and up to the date when the editor of that paper was informed that he must really be hanged if he would not desist from treason to the United States	0 0 1½
For similar abuses, in nobody's interest in particular, since the above date	0 0 0¾
For encouraging the Fenians, and putting Canada in dread of a Fenian invasion	0 0 0¼
For permitting the Irish-American Press to abuse England	0 0 0¼
For inducing many persons in England to use the word "reliable" instead of "trustworthy"	20,000,000 0 0
For allowing Mr. G. F. Train (our enemy) to be out of a lunatic asylum	0 0 0
For the use of the works of ancient English authors, from Wm. Shakespeare downward, and for calling them American authors	100,000,000 0 0
For piracy on modern English authors, and for not calling a great many of them American authors	100,000,000 0 0
For spoiling a great number of second-rate English actors, and sending them home with the idea that they were Keans and Kembles	0 7 6½
For insulting the King's or Queen's English by speaking it for fifty years, nasally	10,000,000 0 0
For eclipsing the harmless gaiety of nations by suddenly stopping the supply of capital nigger melodies, which have now entirely ceased	1,000,000 0 0
For outraging humanity by not annexing Mexico, and putting an end to its atrocities	100,000,000 0 0
For putting us under an obligation by the graceful return of the Arctic vessel, They Love to Work	1,000,000 0 0
For attempting to destroy the monarchical principle—of the Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by treating him with so much kindness and hospitality that his Royal Highness was induced to think well of Republicans	100,000,000 0 0
For persuading Mlle. Nilsson to leave London for America, and for still retaining that songstress	100,000 0 0
For inventing Mark Twain, or [illegible] leaving to some English [illegible] the honor of inventing him	100,000 0 0
For incessantly reproducing pictures from Punch, and never acknowledging the obligation	No charge.
Total	[illegible]

(This is our bill.)
GLADSTONE, PUNCH & CO.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—Albany, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The following is the day calendar for the 28th of February of the New-York State Court of Appeals: Nos. 130, 144, 171, 172, 153, 151, 152.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—147, Hardy vs. De Garmo; 148, Donohue, administrator, vs. Donohue et al.; 149, May vs. White; 154, Hull vs. Spratt; 132, Wagstaff et al. vs. Bartlett et al.; 157, Price vs. Price et al.; 159, Dietz vs. Hillyer et al.; 160, Gilbert vs. Gilbert; 165, Spoerry vs. Spoerry; 166½, Hatch vs. Peugnet et al.; 167, Benert vs. Schneider; 168, Taylor vs. Ryan et al.; 169, Munson vs. Heilemann; 170, Schoen vs. Donohue et al.; 171, McAndrew et al. vs. Isaacs et al.; 173, Moon vs. Lawrence et al.; 177, Bell vs. Fudicker; 178, Price vs. Price.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—82, Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.; 93, Same vs. Same; 93, Moloney vs. Gallagher; 155, Helmbold vs. Helmbold; 159, In the matter of the petition of Hannah Stiver.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—By order—Short causes—1778, Koehler vs. Bayard; 2134, Gawthing vs. Jenness et al.; 1881, Klein vs. Klein, cause marked ready; 1282, Greene vs. Durand et al.; 787, Holt vs. Hunt; 1178, Sonnenburg vs. Roth; 1228, Kay et al. vs. Lemmen; 1307, Seward vs. Pierce; 1173, Meyer vs. Rutter; 1063, McLain et al. vs. Delekman; 1301, Draper et al. vs. Stiger.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 27.

By Judge Brady.

Byrd vs. Judd et al.; allowance of $175 to defendant granted.

Hallbach vs. Stewart. (See opinion with clerk.)

By Judge Barnard.

McCoon vs. Spratt et al.; the purchaser must be required to complete, &c. (See opinion with clerk.)

Huery vs. Feraul et al.; the order as amended is right; leave is given to renew.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 26.

By Judge Monell.

Fowler vs. Fowler; order granted.

Raineske vs. Flecke; order granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Harry Ward vs. the National Benefit Life Insurance Company; case must be presented for settlement on notice.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 27.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Zerkowski vs. Hirsch; motion granted.

Devlos vs. Dennis; motion granted.

Hirsch vs. Crofty; motion to continue receiver granted.

Neunstal vs. Porret; section 246, sub. 1, of the Code requires eight days' notice of application for relief to be given where defendant has given notice of appearance; such latter notice having been given, the motion must be granted and judgment set aside.

Mancher vs. Altenbrandt; motion denied.

By Chief-Justice Daly.

The People vs. Moore; the defendant having afterward been recommitted, tried and convicted, this judgment and execution will be discharged on payment of costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 88—*Ward vs. The United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Michigan.—In this case the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company made an arrangement with the United States, by which upon the deposit of certain bonds they were allowed to import railroad iron without the immediate payment of the duties. Subsequently the Company became embarrassed, and wished to effect a compromise with the Government, and to this end they proposed to Ward to pay to him $80,000, out of which he should effect a settlement with the Government and pay himself certain demands held against the Company for becoming surety in the matter, and also to compensate his services for arranging the settlement. Ward arranged with the Government for $60,000, and appropriated the balance to his own use. The Government afterward learning the facts, brought the suit to recover the balance of the money, claiming that the whole $80,000 should have been paid into the Treasury under the proposition of the Company. Under the instructions of the Court the verdict was for the Government. This Court hold that the jury were misled by the charge, and upon this ground reverse the judgment. It is also said that the amount paid to Ward was intended to cover the sum paid to the Government on the compromise and all claims of Ward against the Company; but the instruction is that the question of Ward's compensation be left to the jury to determine.

Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion. Dissenting, Justices BRADLEY, CLIFFORD and DAVIS.

No. 105—*New-Haven Steam Transportation Company vs. Steam-boat Continental et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit for Connecticut. This was a case of collision, turning on questions of fact, and the libel was dismissed below. This Court reverse the decree, holding that there was negligence on the part of the *Continental*, and the cause is remanded for further proceedings. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion.

No. 101—*Gibson & Co. vs. Warden & Co.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.—In this case the Court held that a paper signed by one member of the firm of Moore & Sons is a mortgage, and has priority over a chattel mortgage executed by a firm to another party, and reverse the decision of the Court below, which was against the validity and priority of this paper. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion.

No. 201—*Barlinger vs. State of Iowa.*—Writ of error dismissed because Associate Justice had no authority to allow it. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion.

No. 92—*Alden vs. First National Bank of Chicago.*—Error to the Circuit Court of Maine. Judgment affirmed by a divided Court.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The following decisions were made in the Court of Appeals today:

Judgments affirmed with costs—Aymar vs. the Pacific Bank; Craven vs. Wilson; Foote vs. Bryant; Bonner vs. Muller; Alsop vs. Moies.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event—Gray vs. Gray.

Orders affirmed with costs—Hall vs. Emmons; In re New-York P. E. Public Schools, to vacate assessment.

Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for plaintiff with costs—Palmer vs. De Witt.

Appeal dismissed with costs—Samuels vs. Bryant.

Motion for reargument denied with $10 costs—Stoddard vs. Whiting.

This Court will take a recess from Friday, March 1 next, until March 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Charles W. Pollard vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company et al.—This was an equity suit, commenced in the State Courts and transferred to the United States Courts, to compel the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Credit Mobilier of America, and others, to appear and answer in respect to certain contracts alleged to be fraudulently made, for the refusal to receive subscriptions for certain shares of stock, and for other matters. The Railroad Company answered, and the other defendants demurred to the bill on various grounds. Judge BLATCHFORD, in his decision on the demurrers given in the Circuit Court yesterday, says: All of the defendants, including the Credit Mobilier of America, who demur, demur to the whole bill because it is brought for several distinct matters and causes, in many of which the defendants, who demur respectively, are not interested. I think the causes of action undertaken to be set forth in regard to them are distinct from the other causes of action, and that all of these demurrers are well taken. The other demurrers taken by the defendant Blair are well taken. The plaintiff is entitled to costs in regard to the demurrers overruled, and the defendants respectively are entitled to costs in regard to the demurrers allowed. In respect to the demurrers allowed, the plaintiff may amend his bill, on payment of such costs. In respect to so much of the bill as is covered by the demurrers overruled, the defendants so demurring must answer the bill within thirty days.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 27.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

THE CUSTOM IN COAL CONTRACTS.

Thomas J. York vs. Philip W. Vervlanck.—This is an action to recover $300 for a failure of contract to receive a quantity of coal, and involves the custom of the trade. It appeared in testimony that the defendant ordered of plaintiff a quantity of coal, to be shipped to Philadelphia, plaintiff to use his best endeavors to procure a boat without cost to the defendant. The coal was shipped and arrived about forty days subsequent to the order having been given, while other coal ordered about the same time arrived in but a few days thereafter. Defendant refused to accept plaintiff's draft for the cost of the coal, or to accept delivery. Plaintiff thereupon, after notice, sold the coal on account of the defendant, and now sues to recover the balance lost on the sale amounting to over $300. The defense set up was that the plaintiff did not use due diligence in procuring a boat, and coal having in the meantime fallen, plaintiff was liable for the profit which might have been realized by defendant had the coal arrived within two weeks after the order had been given, and which sum, amounting to $300 and interest, was pleaded as an offset. The evidence for plaintiff being in, counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that it appeared the plaintiff was guilty of negligence and violation of the contract in not procuring a boat on which to ship the coal within a reasonable time. This motion the Judge denied, and a motion was then made on behalf of plaintiff for a judgment in his favor, on the ground that the clause in the contract which said plaintiff would use due diligence in procuring a boat, expressly stated that no liability would be thereby assumed for any neglect in such procurement. Judge VAN BRUNT denied both motions, and the case having been subsequently submitted to the jury on additional testimony on behalf of defendants, the jury found a verdict in favor of the latter for $174 28.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 27.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE CONTRACT FOR PAVING THE TRANSVERSE ROADS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.—This is a suit instituted by Guidet, the plaintiff, to restrain the defendant from receiving bids, or contracting with parties other than plaintiff, for the paving of two roads running transversely across the Central Park. The Department originally advertised for bids for the paving of four roads, for which plaintiff put in his estimate. The Department then advised plaintiff by letter that he could go on and pave road No. 3, and, that being finished, the Department again advised plaintiff by letter that he could proceed and pave road No. 2. This latter being finished, the Department refused to order the paving of Nos. 1 and 4, and claimed the right to receive bids from other parties for the execution of the work. The plaintiff now seeks to restrain this action on the part of the Department of Parks, and also asks for a mandamus to compel the payment of $64,000 due for work already performed.

On behalf of the City it was contended that plaintiff, under his bid was entitled to the contract for paving no more of the streets in question than the Department saw fit to award him; that under the bid the City was not in a position to compel plaintiff to do the work on the last two streets, and according to the principle of mutuality in contracts, the plaintiff could not compel the Corporation to allow him to perform the work. As to the justness of the claim for work already done, no opposition was offered on the part of the City.

Judge BARNARD granted the order to compel the payment of the money already due on the contract, but reserved his decision on the motion for an injunction.

Ex-Judge Edmunds for plaintiff; Richard O'Gorman for defendant.

In the matter of the petition of Hannah Stiver et al.—This was a motion on the part of certain property-owners to vacate an assessment for paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues, with trap-block pavement. Judge BARNARD thought a number of similar cases had been decided in favor of the property-owners on appeal, but would take the papers. Decision reserved.

For the property-owners, Simon & Bloomingdale; Richard O'Gorman, for the Corporation.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—FEB. 27.

Before Justice Quinn.

STATE PILOTAGE LAWS.

Murray vs. Clark.—This case was to recover a small amount for pilotage, and involves the interesting question of the liability of registered vessels sailing coastwise, to pay pilotage, whether employing a pilot or not. The facts of the case and the law, are stated sufficiently at length in Judge QUINN'S decision as follows: This is an action brought by the plaintiff, a duly licensed pilot to recover the sum of $67 50 pilotage, claimed to be due him from the defendants under the statute regulating pilotage by way of Sandy Hook, passed April 16, 1857, and acts amendatory thereof. The provision is: "All masters of foreign vessels from foreign ports and all vessels sailing under register, bound to and from the port of New-York by the way of Sandy Hook, shall take a licensed pilot, or, in case of refusal to take such pilot, shall himself, owners or consignees pay the said pilotage as if one had been employed, and such pilotage shall be paid to the pilot first speaking or offering his services." The plaintiff, sailing in pilot-boat No. 7, while off Sandy Hook about two and a half miles, on May 23, 1871, spoke the steamer *St. Louis*, owned by defendants, coming in, and inquired of the Captain if he wanted a pilot. The Captain replied "No." The Captain took no pilot on that voyage, and plaintiff was the first pilot to offer his services. It is admitted the *St. Louis* was sailing under a register, and that although running between New-York and New-Orleans, and engaged in the coastwise trade, she had on that voyage touched at Havana, as she had a right to do, as she sailed under a register. Under the statute above cited, and the facts alleged by the plaintiff to have been done by him, he would be clearly entitled to recover the amount claimed. But it is contended, on the part of defendants that by section 51 of the act of Congress, passed Feb. 28, 1871, vessels engaged in the coastwise trade are exempted from the operation of the Pilotage laws, provided they have on board a pilot qualified and licensed in conformity with the provisions therein enacted; that the St. Louis had such a pilot in the person of the master is beyond any doubt. The fact being undisputed, the question then recurs, is there any conflict between the act of Congress and the laws of New-York on the subject. I am of opinion that there is not. Vessels sailing under a register, although engaged in the coastwise trade, are not exempted from the burdens imposed by the Pilotage laws. It is otherwise with coastwise steam vessels sailing under a license or enrolment. There should be judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs. The case of Gillespie against the same defendants, tried at the same time and submitted by counsel to counsel on the same evidence, was decided in the same way.

—G. W. Blunt for plaintiff; John E. Parsons for defendant.

CARING FOR THE EMIGRANT.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration—Edward L. Cooper and Henry L. Hoguet Appointed Commissioners.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular meeting yesterday at 4 P. M. All the members were present except Mayor HALL, ALEXANDER FREAR and THOS. J. BARR. At the suggestion of Mr. WILLIS WALLACE the number of members of the standing Committees on Ward's Island and Castle Garden was reduced to five. The President said he would appoint the committees today.

Mr. SCHACK reported that the cost of introducing gas on Ward's Island had been $37,301 71. The original appropriation for this object was $50,000.

Mr. O'GORMAN introduced a resolution, which was adopted, accepting an offer from Dr. CARNOCHAN to continue his services to the Board without compensation, and thanking him for his "efficiency" in the past. A letter from Superintendent CASSERLY was presented, stating that his brother offered to continue his services as Assistant Secretary without compensation, but as his services are not needed the offer was declined.

Mr. HART nominated Mr. EDWARD L. COOPER for Commissioner of Emigration in place of Mr. BELL, resigned. Mr. LYNCH nominated Mr. HENRY L. HOGUET for Commissioner in place of Mr. HUSTED, resigned. He also nominated Mr. PATRICK MCELROY. Mr. NICHOLSON nominated Ex-Mayor WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

While the tellers were preparing the ballots, Mr. LYNCH gave some information with regard to the bills pending at Albany for the reorganization of the Board. He stated that he and Mr. SCHACK, as Presidents of the Irish and German societies, had appeared before the Committee on Commerce and Navigation and urged that those two societies should be represented on the Commission, which he was assured would be done. He had found that ALBERTSON, who was formerly employed by the Commissioners, was engineering the bill, excluding the Presidents of the two societies. There were other bills pending—one providing that the Board should be formed of representatives of New-York County and the counties contiguous, and another naming nine new Commissioners.

The vote was now taken. Mr. COOPER received seven votes and Mr. HAVEMEYER one for the place of Mr. BELL, and Mr. HOGUET received six votes and Mr. HAVEMEYER two for the place of Mr. HUSTED. Messrs. COOPER and HOGUET were declared unanimously elected.

Mr. SCHACK presented a statement for the month of January of the cost of provisions and clothing for Ward's Island emigrants, showing a reduction of twenty per cent. as compared with the average for the two months of November and December last.

Mr. O'GORMAN called attention to the evidence before the Investigating Committee with regard to burying emigrants who died on Ward's Island in the Potter's Field. He asked that the Ward's Island Committee be instructed to inquire whether the arrangements for a proper and decent interment of these emigrants were complete or not, and whether any change should be made in them. This was agreed to.

Mr. CASSERLY was ordered to prepare a report of the number of cases in the last three years in which the children born of emigrant mothers after attaining the age of two years, had been removed from Ward's Island and given to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and of the number of cases in which the mothers of such children had been compelled to leave Ward's Island on refusing to be separated from their children. Mr. CASSERLY said there were such cases, and that the action was in accordance with an old rule of the Board.

The Board then adjourned.

The New Commissioners of Emigration.

The two new Commissioners of Emigration elected yesterday to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. BELL and HUSTED are both well known.

Mr. EDWARD L. COOPER is the son of PETER COOPER, was formerly Street Commissioner, and is a Democrat.

Mr. HENRY L. HOGUET is a retired merchant, formerly of the ancient house of WILMERDING, HOGUET & Co. He is President of the Emigrant Savings Bank. He was born in Ireland. His parents were French. He is a man of well-known philanthropy, is connected with several charitable institutions, and is not a politician.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Old Landmark.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was present, yesterday, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at the offered sale of the property of the "Old North Dutch Church," on lease. After waiting ten minutes for a bid, the auctioneer started it at the figure authorized by the trustees, (viz., $14,400,) waiting five minutes for another bid of an advance of $100. It was followed by two others of the same amount. There being no further advance, on that the auctioneer made the bid of $14,400, which he had been authorized to do by the Board of Trustees. After waiting and patting for awhile, no advance was made, and upon the authority of the said trustee the property was withdrawn. The impression is that the Consistory have offered to lease this property to obtain an income thereby to appropriate to mission work in other localities in this City. May we not suggest that the Consistory put the building in perfect order, exterior and interior, and bestow it for a place of worship in the future as in the past, and make it their centennial offering to the whole world, the same as they have instituted and sustained the Fulton-street Prayer-meeting?

Yours respectfully,
A BUSINESS MAN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1872.

Suburban Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You cannot conceive with what pleasure I read in this morning's issue of your truly revolutionary paper, (revolutionary for good, and to the pulling down of rings and monopolies, both political, financial and social,) that you have taken up the subject of the exorbitant charges and inferior accommodations on our suburban railroads, particularly the New-York and New-Haven. Now I pray that you will continue your efforts to bring about a reform and abatement of these impositions, not only upon the before-mentioned road, but also upon the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, by comparing the rates charged upon these roads with those connecting the City with the suburban towns of New-Jersey. We can readily see why the surplus population of this great City flows over into New-Jersey, instead of following its natural line of exit into Westchester County, thus losing for our State an immense amount of wealth, and retarding the development of improvement in our sister county.

The commutation from New-York to Elizabeth is about $50 a year, and to Orange, $65, whereas to Yonkers, a like distance from the City, we are charged $114, besides the cost of City transit amounting to about $40 in addition; and then the accommodations offered by the Jersey roads are far superior to either of the roads entering the City on the line of the Fourth-avenue, both as regard the comfort and elegance of their carriages, and the frequency of trains. When will our railroad managers learn that their interests and that of the traveling public, are identical, in this, that a liberal policy on their part will be more than compensated to them by an increase of business.

SUBURBAN.

Railroad Charges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks respecting the exorbitant fares demanded from way passengers by the New-Haven Railroad apply with still more force to the Hudson River Road. The charge to a commuter to Peekskill, for example, is more than double what it was twenty years ago, when the capital of the road was six or eight millions, and managed alike for the interest of the stockholders and of the river counties through which it passed. When the greed and rapacity of the present management divided $38,000,000 of extra profits among themselves, it became necessary to raise the fares and freights in order to pay the interest (eight per cent.) upon this additional amount. A charter which was originally given by the Legislature for the purpose of benefiting that portion of the State through which the Hudson River Road passes has now become a curse. It prevents the construction of another road with a moderate capital and moderate charges, and compels the large population living upon the river between New-York and Albany to pay toll year after year to a few individuals who are bound to them by no family ties, and whose interests are entirely separate from those of the community upon which they live. There will probably be no deference paid to public sentiment in this matter until all that portion of the City of New-York which lives east of the Harlem Road, and are isolated by its surface track from the rest of the City, shall make common cause at our annual election with the river counties and choose a Legislature that will repeal these strange enactments that allowed such an abuse of chartered rights.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Gas in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Believing that in your connection with the public as journalist you have been actuated by motives of promotion of the general welfare, and that any corruption or oppression would meet with your unqualified and energetic denunciation, I am strengthened in my desire to call your attention to the great evil in our City. The public feel the oppression of the gas monopolists, but the great body being little versed in scientific questions, do not fully understand how deeply wronged they in reality are.

I have investigated to a certain extent the art of gas production, the price, quantities, in different cities, and I desire to call your attention to some items that will interest a large number of your readers.

Gas is furnished in Philadelphia "about eighteen candles" at $1 80 a thousand feet; any supposed errors in quantity are respectfully investigated, and if ascertained to be such, are in a gentlemanly manner redressed; gas is furnished in Pittsburgh at eighty cents per thousand feet. Even the citizens of Ring-ridden Brooklyn are only mulcted to $3 per thousand feet. Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool and London pay from two shillings and sixpence to three shillings and fourpence per thousand feet for splendid gas, ranging in quality from twenty to twenty-five-candle illuminating power. One of the best informed and most respectable gentlemen ever connected with the Manhattan Gas Company, in fact the chief constructor and Superintendent of their works, wealthy and retired from active life, informs me that he believed, and could demonstrate, that the Manhattan Gas Company could furnish better gas than has been their custom for less than $1 per thousand, and pay current expenses and large dividends; they charge $3 for the most miserable stuff we are now using. The Metropolitan charge fifty cents more than the Manhattan and their gas is worse, if possible, than that of the former; and this, when it is known that the last-named Company was established as a competitor of the Manhattan, and made all sorts of promises to the citizens and to the Legislature to obtain their charter, shows that to make it a matter of conscience to woman as to what quantity of ribbon she will take if left to measure it herself, as a shilling's worth, are very weak restrictions upon a gas monopoly or any such institution. I will conclude by giving a few facts elicited before the Assembly Committee on Municipal Affairs, 1858 and 1859, Assembly document No. 116, Hon. PETER MITCHELL, Chairman. I will first commence with the Manhattan Gas Company. This Company abandoned their charter two years ago. Why did they abandon their charter? Simply because they were restricted in the price they should charge consumers for gas. By their charter they were only allowed to charge $3 per thousand; they abandoned their charter, in order that they might charge $3 per thousand feet. The Committee witnessed a test made by an eminent chemist, and found their gas to be less than thirteen candles. In 1856 this Company charged the City for street-lamps $26 50 each; on page 160 of the printed matter, Mr. ROOME, President, testified that they now charge the City $35 per lamp. When they abandoned their charter two years ago and raised the price of gas, they issued $2,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness, on which they pay seven per cent. interest annually, besides paying a good dividend on their regular stock of four millions of capital. The property this Company owns is worth probably $6,000,000, and yet their capital stock is only $4,000,000. And you could not buy their stock at any price; thus $4,000,000 worth of stock could not be bought for $16,000,000.

WM. E. DEMAREST,
No. 428 West Thirty-third-street.

Illness of the Vicar-General of Baltimore.

The Very Rev. Father COSKERY, D. D., Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, who has been lying dangerously ill at the Archiepiscopal mansion in Baltimore, of typhoid pneumonia, ever since the death of Archbishop SPALDING, grew much worse on Monday evening, and it was thought by his physicians, Drs. O'DONOVAN and BUCKLER, that he would not live until morning. A private telegram was received in this City, yesterday, in which it was stated that, owing to the wonderful vitality of the sick priest, he was still alive, but was gradually sinking, and the physicians had no possible hope of his recovery. Yesterday he received the sacrament of holy communion, and was anointed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, preparatory to his death. Only his relatives and most intimate friends of the dying clergyman were admitted to see him.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 27.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Feb. 27—P. M.

Our record of Stock Sales in the Hall of the Exchange, today, to the usual hour of the adjournment of the Second Board, is from the actual transactions telegraphed from the Hall to the offices of the Bankers and Brokers the instant they occur. This affords a more correct view of the extent of the daily business accomplished within Board hours in active or speculative stocks than the ordinary reports based only on what takes place at the desk of the President on his first and second "calls" of the Official list. Today these "calls" were omitted in consequence of the funeral of Mr. LOCKWOOD, and the report of the printing telegraph, both as to the amount and price of each sale, substituted. It would be highly acceptable to the public, as to the Press, to have the whole business of the Exchange thus reported every day, for although the activity today in the Railroads and Telegraph and Pacific Mail may be exceptionably large, the general experience of the Brokers is that the old system of reporting from the platform or desk of the President affords a very partial as well as unsatisfactory record of the real extent and temper of the market.

The *Bullish* feeling manifested last night in the New-York and Western Roads and in Telegraph and Pacific was renewed on the opening of the Hall of the Exchange at 10 o'clock this morning, and the additional advance in prices was ½@1½ ₩ cent, and the buying large and well distributed over the list. The *Bearish* opposition to the market, which last week threatened a "lock-up" of Greenbacks, is supposed to have been withdrawn, after a treaty offensive and defensive between Mr. DREW and his friends or colleagues in the upward movement in North-West, Lake Shore, Western Telegraph, and the Erie Ring and their confederate houses, (in three of which they have special capitals,) who menaced the Street with death and destruction to Stocks and a crisis to the Money market only a few days ago. The terms or conditions of the alliance are only revealed under reservation as to its continuance, and in great confidence to the following of these people among the outside speculators, but the secret we apprehended would be of little use to the public generally as a safe or correct guide to the future of the market.

The Public Funds were firm, but in the absence of Cable telegrams from London, (where the Exchange is closed today,) there was not a large business done. And owing to the suspension of the usual official calls of the Railway Bonds and State Stocks, we have nothing to report in either department beyond a few sales of South Carolinas at a further decline in price to 30 ₩ cent. Union Pacific First Mortgages were dull at 91½, and the Land Grants at 81½ ₩ cent.

There was further weakness in the Gold and Exchange markets, but no actual decline in quotations at the close of regular hours. Gold sold at 110⅜ and at 110½ ₩ cent, but the chief transactions were at 110⅜. Bills on London, 109½, less a brokerage of a sixteenth or an eighth of one ₩ cent.

The prepayments of the 10-40 Gold Interest by the Treasury since yesterday morning amount to $2,800,000, and the receipts for Customs for the two days to $1,126,000.

The Treasury will purchase $1,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund on Thursday.

Late in the day the Stock market was steady at the advance of the morning in the Railroads, &c., and also steady in Gold at 110⅜, and Exchange at 109½ ₩ cent. The Money market worked quietly at 7 ₩ cent, through the day. The fears of a "lock-up" are removed, for the time being, by the treaty of peace between the prominent stock speculators referred to above, but the Banks, as a rule, are not inclined to extend their loans, and the chief offerings of Money are from the private Banking-houses.

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 27.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	108⅜	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	112	112
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	111½	111⅜
American Gold	110⅜	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97½	97½
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson Debt Ctfs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	113⅜	114
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅜	111⅜
North-west Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-west Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	57	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅜	44⅜
Toledo and Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	31⅜	[illegible]
Union Pacific	34⅜	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]

The speculation in the Railroads and in Telegraph and Pacific Mail, at the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 3 o'clock P. M., [illegible].

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1872.

Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

The Wabash Road earned in the third week in February [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 6s, New	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

We have been requested to call attention to the advertisement for proposals for $425,000 of Dock Bonds and additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock of the City of New-York, the principal payable in thirty years, and interest at six per cent, semi-annually, bids for which will be opened at the Comptroller's Office on Saturday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $5,075,113.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1872.

We are selling the **CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS** at the rate of 94 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, registered, or with coupons attached; interest payable May and November in United States gold coin; principal payable in 1899, also in gold coin. Bonds delivered by Express, charges paid.

These bonds, beside being the formal obligations of a well-established, substantial and thoroughly responsible corporation, comprising among its officers and directors some of the most experienced and trusted capitalists and business men of the country, are also secured by a mortgage lien upon the whole great railroad line, equipment, property and franchises, whose cost and value will not be less than thirty millions, and which is destined, at an early day, to have a productive value of nearly double this sum.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad extends from the deep-water navigation of the Chesapeake Bay to the head of reliable inland navigation on the Ohio River, a distance of 427 miles, of which nearly three-fourths is already in operation, and the remainder under such rapid construction that it will be completed during the ensuing Summer.

This line furnishes a short and remarkably easy route for travel and transportation between the Great West and the Atlantic coast, and as such will share, on advantageous terms, to a large extent, in the vast volume of through business from the West which now taxes all existing means of transit. By means of connecting lines, now under construction in Ohio and Kentucky, it will afford the shortest and cheapest route between Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Nashville, Memphis and the Far West and the North Atlantic shipping ports; and it must at once take rank, therefore, as one of the Great Trunk Roads of the country for through transportation.

Besides these advantages it traverses the RICHEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE COAL DEPOSITS in the country, in its route through the KANAWHA VALLEY, and crosses, in its course, some of the most important and valuable deposits of iron ore known on this Continent. The coal, of which there are three varieties, will furnish an enormous and profitable traffic; and there is no doubt that a large manufacturing activity will soon be developed along the line.

$1,000 bond costs (with the back interest) today [illegible]

$500 bond costs (with the back interest) today $471 [illegible]

$100 bond costs (with the back interest) today $95 [illegible]

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current prices. Descriptive pamphlets, with full information, furnished on application.

We receive deposits and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. on balances; make collections in all parts of the country; issue certificates of deposit, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

TO INVESTORS.

The Northern Pacific Gold Bonds are a combination of a first-class Railroad Security with a Real Estate Mortgage upon property worth treble the issue of the Bonds. Their large and rapid sale, both at home and abroad, and their absorption by Savings Banks and other conservative moneyed institutions, show at once their popularity with the people and their high credit among financial men.

The Bonds are offered at par and interest in currency. They are exempt from United States tax, and bear 7.30 per cent. interest in gold. All marketable securities received in exchange for Northern Pacifics without expense to the investor.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

MIDLAND RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Limited to $20,000 per mile on finished road.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line from New-York to the West and to Canada*, enables us to offer to investors at par and interest a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 280 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at PAR.* The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $60,000 per mile, which is less than one-third of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, holders of Midland Bonds will receive 35 per cent. more of income upon the [illegible]

amount invested from the holders of Government Bonds.

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. The interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage for the sole and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency, from Aug. 15, 1871.* But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of the loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to [illegible] and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

A Card from Mr. White.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appeared in your advertising columns this morning a lengthy card from WM. HEATH, of No. 18 Broad-street, New-York, explaining the circumstances attending his arrest on a charge of perjury. As this is a matter in which the public take no interest, and in which they had no other knowledge than such as they had of any other Police item, this advertisement could only be intended to influence the Magistrate before whom the trial is pending.

The substance of his card is, that he did not swear falsely, because the referee before whom the case was tried believed him. This is as if a man charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses should claim that his pretenses were not false, inasmuch as he obtained goods under them.

So far as I am advised the effect which perjury may have had is not an element in determining whether or not the crime has been committed. But MR. HEATH is not on his trial through the public Press. He is charged with crime and arraigned before a competent tribunal. He is presumed to be innocent until proven to be guilty. At the proper time proof will be offered before such tribunal on the question of his guilt. In the mean time, let Mr. HEATH possess his soul in patience, feeling assured that the public are not unduly excited.

S. D. WHITE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1872.

A Homicide of Three and a Half Years Ago—The Case to be Tried Today.

A case in some respects of peculiar interest will come up for trial in the Court of General Sessions today. On the 4th of September, 1868, ROBERT W. HORSON shot HENRY C. LYON, of the firm of HANNAH & LYON, liquor-dealers, No. 8 South-street. The injured man died in about an hour and a half after being shot, and HORSON was arrested. It is alleged that HORSON had on previous occasions quarreled with LYON. But, however this may be, it is certain that Coroner KEENAN, who investigated the case, admitted the accused to bail in $10,000 two days afterward. Though the case was set down for trial in the calendar of the General Sessions, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM retained for the defense and every preparation made for trial, it never was called up. Weeks, months and years rolled by, the case has never had a hearing, never was legally disposed of in any way, and the assassin has been ever since at liberty. In explanation, it is said that HANNAH was very unwilling that the case should be inquired into for some reason, but whatever may have been the cause, the delay is certainly remarkable. Subpœnas have been issued for witnesses to appear today.

The Duty on Tea and Coffee.

A petition signed by about 200 of our leading wholesale grocers and importers is shortly to be presented to Congress, asking that if the duty on tea and coffee be abolished, at least ninety days be allowed before the law goes into effect. Large stocks of tea and coffee are now on hand, on which the duty is already paid, and it seems but justice to the holders of these stocks that time be allowed in which to dispose of them. The petition is being circulated through the West by MR. LEOPOLD SCHEPP, of this City. Signatures can be attached to it at No. 180 Duane-street.

The French Indemnity Fund.

A meeting of French citizens was held last evening, at the Bijou Theatre, in East Fourteenth-street, for the purpose of taking action in aid of the French National subscription for the payment of the War indemnity due to Germany. About 800 persons were present. A committee was formed to co-operate with the committee of French ladies. The committee organized by the election of the following officers: President, M. CAYLUS; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. F. CONDERT, ST. GAUDENS and E. POTTIER, and M. MERCIER, Secretary. The subscriptions already received amount to $8,301 91.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

Early yesterday morning a fire occurred in the premises of M. & E. O'BRIEN, dealers in human hair, at No. 369 Sixth-avenue, doing a damage of $1,000 to stock and fixtures, insured for $5,000. The building will require $1,000 for repairs. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion of some painting material.

THEODORE P. JONES, a conductor of a Broadway car, was seriously injured, yesterday morning, by being struck with a stone thrown at him by a drunken man he had put off the car in Greene-street.

ROSANUS CHRISTOPHERSEN, a Dane, fifty-four years of age, died on the steamer *Wisconsin*, on which he was a passenger from Europe. He shipped first on the steamer *Colorado*, but that vessel having been run into and sunk near Liverpool, he, with many others, was cast away, and he was not picked up until after he had been many hours in the water. He never recovered from the exposure, [illegible], and an inquest being held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

JAMES WATSON, aged fifty-three years, who lived at No. 422 West Fifty-second-street, died yesterday, in Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received on the 13th inst., by being struck by a locomotive at Sixty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. He was approaching the track, and his horse running upon it, was struck and killed, and WATSON being thrown from his wagon, received a fracture of the skull.

Coroner KEENAN, yesterday, admitted Dr. W. M. [illegible], of No. [illegible] West Twenty-third-street, to bail in the sum of $5,000, on the charge of [illegible] ANNA SWINGTON, of No. 41 Suffolk-street. The accused asserts his entire innocence of the charge, and says that he can produce evidence to establish it.

MARY GRAHAM, whose story of seduction and forced residence at a disreputable house, at No. [illegible] Clinton-street, was published in the TIMES, was subjected to a cross-examination, before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. The [illegible].

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.—Rail Shipments—Wheat, [illegible]. FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT dull; [illegible]. CORN [illegible]. OATS [illegible]. BARLEY dull. [illegible] PORK quiet at $13 50. LARD quiet at 9¼c. HIGHWINES nominally 88c. CATTLE—Receipts 411 head, making the supply since Friday 4,000 head, [illegible] market dull, and not enough transactions have been made to establish prices. Sales of 72 head Ohio Steers, ranging from [illegible]. [illegible] HOGS—Receipts 1,044 head, making the supply since Friday 12,578 head, [illegible]. Buyers refuse to pay more than $4 75 for shipping purposes, while holders ask $5. Sales of 200 head Medium to Good at $4 50, and 149 head at $4 60.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm and inactive; No. 2 Spring, $1 30; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 70. CORN dull and drooping; high mixed, on track, [illegible]; closing at inside price; No. 2 mixed in elevator, 40c. OATS quiet and weak; No. 2, on track, 33c. in elevator, [illegible]. BARLEY quiet; prime Iowa, 70c. RYE firm; No. 2 at 82½c. WHISKY unchanged at 87c. PORK in improved demand at $13 cash, and buyer March. BULK MEATS a shade lower; loose Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Rib, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. BACON steady; loose Clear Sides, 7¼c., buyer April; packed lots Shoulders, 6c.; Sides, 7¼c.@7¾c. LARD easier at 8¾c.@9c. LIVE HOGS dull at $4 25 @$4 50. CATTLE quiet and steady at $3@$6 50. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, [illegible].

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—FLOUR steady; Extra Spring, $6 25@$7. WHEAT in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 24⅜, cash or March. OATS dull and lower; No. 2 at 31⅜@32c. cash and March. RYE quiet and weak. BARLEY dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Spring, 58½c., regular, 60c. for strictly fresh. PORK dull and a shade lower at $12 27½@$12 30 cash and March. LARD dull and drooping at 8¾c. MEATS quiet and unchanged. LIVE HOGS active and higher; sales at $4 30@$4 70; bulk of sales at $4 50@$4 65. DRESSED HOGS neglected; sales at $5@$5 15. WHISKY, 85½c. RECEIPTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 9,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Feb. 27.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales of 1,900 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 25 for Amber Winter, $8 75 for White Winter, $9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58@$1 60. CORN scarce and firm; sales of 1 carload at 70c. BARLEY held at $1 02@$1 05 for Canada. RYE held at 85c. for Western. CORN MEAL [illegible]. MILL-FEED unchanged. [illegible]. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 40c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—TOBACCO very active and strong for all grades; sales 223 hhds. BAGGING—[illegible]. FLOUR in good demand for all grades; Extra Family, $7. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS in fair demand on orders; little demand for round lots. PORK held at $13. BACON—Shoulders, 5¾c.; Sides, 7¼c.@7½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 12½c.; [illegible]. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 5¾c.; [illegible]. WHISKY, 86c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Family, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT firm and scarce; Red, $1 55@$1 60. CORN dull and lower, at 46@48c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. [illegible] LARD dull and unchanged. [illegible] BACON quiet and weak. [illegible] WHISKY steady at 86c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm and weak; No. 1 at $1 26; No. 2 at $1 21⅜. OATS firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at 32c. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed 45c. RYE dull and lower; No. 1 at 71½c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Fall, [illegible].

RECEIPTS—[illegible].

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—WHEAT still active; sales of 11 cars at $1 70 for No. 1 [illegible]. RYE dull, with small sales of State at the [illegible]. CORN dull and nominal at 76c.@77c. BARLEY [illegible].

MEMPHIS, Feb. 27.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN in good demand at 80c. OATS steady. [illegible]. LARD [illegible].

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—COTTON steady; Middling, 22½c.; [illegible] bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27.—WHEAT steady; No. 1 Red, $1 60; No. 2 do., $1 55. CORN steady at 55c. OATS steady at 42c. CLOVER-SEED, $6 50. PETROLEUM—Market unchanged and inactive; car lots, [illegible]; trade lots, 23c.@23½c.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 27.—COTTON in moderate demand; [illegible] Middling, 21¾c.@22c.; net receipts, 1,369 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; [illegible].

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 21½c.; net receipts, 1,340 bales; sales, 300 bales; [illegible].

GALVESTON, Feb. 27.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 19¾c.; net receipts, 400 bales; exports, coastwise, 9 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 41,000 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 27.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 21¾c.; [illegible] bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 62,126 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—COTTON steady; Middling, 23½c.; net receipts, 21 bales; gross, 1,324 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 7,000.

DETROIT, Feb. 27.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 63; Amber Michigan, $1 51½. CORN steady; Yellow, 60c. OATS in good demand; Mixed, 45c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27.—COTTON market closed. Shipments of Cotton from Bombay since last report to the 26th inst. were 24,000 bales. BACON is quoted on the street today at 35s. for Cumberland cut. PORK, 57s. 6d. for new.

The Assault upon Police Officers.

George, Matthew and Wm. Savory, Wm. Fitzgerald, Robert Garvey, Daniel Doherty, John Lestrange, Charles L. Clements and Stephen McCarty, who assaulted and beat Officers Lambrecht, Tully, Tucker, O'Brien and Webb, on Monday morning, on the corner of Second-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, were taken before Justice COULTER, in the Yorkville Police Court. Nearly all of them bore marks of the mêlée, FITZGERALD had a broken arm, and some of the others had severe scalp wounds. They were all committed, in default of bail in $1,000 to answer, except LESTRANGE, who was discharged. DOHERTY gave bail and was released. Officer TULLY is lying in a very critical condition at home. Officer LAMBRECHT is at St. Luke's Hospital, but is not much injured.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

LEEDS' TREATISE ON VENTILATION.

A TREATISE ON VENTILATION. Showing the great want of improved methods of ventilation in our buildings, giving the chemical and physiological process of respiration, comparing the effects of the various methods of heating and lighting upon the ventilation, &c.

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RUSKIN'S NEW VOLUMES.

JOHN WILEY & SON, No. 15 Astor-place, Have nearly ready:

SESAME AND LILIES, WITH ADDITIONS. New edition. Being vol. 1 of Ruskin's works. 12mo, cloth. $1 50

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COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. OFFER BY THE CARGO OR AT RETAIL, THEIR CELEBRATED

Lackawanna Coal,

UNRIVALED FOR STEAM OR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

YARDS—FOOT 23D-ST., EAST RIVER. FOOT 24TH-ST., NORTH RIVER.

CENTRAL OFFICE FOR RETAIL ORDERS, NO. 903 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST.

BROOKLYN OFFICE, NO. 8 ATLANTIC-ST. YARD, FOOT BALTIC-ST.

DEPOT, WEEHAWKEN, OPPOSITE 42TH-ST. GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 71 BROADWAY (EMPIRE BUILDING.)

BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN coal. Egg and furnace, $6; nut, $5 50; stove, $6 50 per ton of 2,000 pounds, screened and delivered. THOS. STOKES, corner 22d-st. and 10th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BUSINESS man to take an interest for the New-England States in a new article of school apparatus for elementary instruction which has just been adopted at put upon the school supply list by the Boards of Education in New-York and Brooklyn, and which has the approval of the highest educational authorities. Every teacher with primary work to do needs this apparatus, and it must become an indispensable in schools as the blackboard. It's a monopoly. M. C. JEFFERS, No. 6 Bleecker-st., New-York.

$5,000 OR $10,000.—A YOUNG MAN of several years' experience in the [illegible] business desires to act as local or traveling agent for a firm established in that business. [illegible] could invest $5,000 or $10,000 in above business, or a similar one. Address SMITH NORMAN, Box No. 116 Providence Post-office, R. I.

A FIRST-CLASS CANDLE WINE AND fruit store for sale; business old and well established, and doing a profitable trade; low and favorable lease, and will be sold at a reasonable price. Inquire on the premises of JOHN [illegible], north west corner 4th av. and 25th-st.; of S. DINGEE, No. 287 4th-av., or CAPERS, DAVIS & CLARK, No. 6 Cedar-st.

$30,000 TO $50,000.—WANTED, the above amount to extend an already established manufacturing business; the best of references given and required; only principals dealt with. Address for interview, MANUFACTURER, Box No. 150 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN OLD-ESTABLISHED trustworthy house of fancy goods and toys, on account of the death of one partner, an active partner with a capital from $12,000 to $15,000; the best of references given and requested. Address X. L., Box No. 170 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HANNAH SOLOMON, plaintiff, against DAVID SOLOMON, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 67 and 69 Nassau-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1872.

CLARENCE A. HENRIQUES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Nos. 67 and 69 Nassau-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of January, 1872.

CLARENCE A. HENRIQUES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1872.

THE FIRM OF LOCKWOOD & CO., bankers, having been dissolved on the 24th ult. by the death of Mr. LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, the surviving partners will continue the business under the same firm name.

LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, JR.
WILLISTON B. LOCKWOOD,
THOMAS H. CAPEN,
JAMES S. WALLS.

PERSONAL.

THE FORMER MEMBERS OF THE [illegible] are earnestly requested to send their names and addresses as soon as possible to [illegible] PACKARD, [illegible] Broadway, in order that they may be furnished with tickets for the annual reunion to be given under the auspices of the institution.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS, SITUATE ON 8TH, ST. NICHOLAS AND 9TH AVS., THE BOULEVARD, 122D, 126TH, 127TH, 128TH AND MANHATTAN STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executor and executrix of James R. Walter, deceased:

Twenty-nine lots, comprising the entire block bounded by the 8th and St. Nicholas avs., 126th and 127th sts.

Sixteen lots in the block bounded by 126th, 127th and Manhattan sts., St. Nicholas and 9th avs.

Six lots east side of 9th-av., commencing on northeast corner of 127th-st.

Four lots, south side of 128th-st., 100 feet east of 9th av.

Five lots on Manhattan-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

Seven lots at the junction of Manhattan and 122d sts.

One lot, north-east corner of the Boulevard and 122d-st.

The above-described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Morningside Park, and fronting on the plazas formed by New-av., St. Nicholas-av., Manhattan, 122d and 126th sts., and by 9th-av., Manhattan and 125th sts., are most desirably located, and rapidly increasing in value.

TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.

SALE PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

THOMAS H. WALTER, Executor.
HARRIET A. WALTER, Executrix,
Of the estate of James R. Walter, deceased.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE BUILDING SITES ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY.—Thirty-six lots, situate on the southwesterly corner of Broadway and the road leading to Fort Washington Depot. This property is very desirably located; is 300 feet above the Hudson River, and has a frontage on Broadway of 350 feet. It is the best and most desirable location on the Heights for first-class improvements. This property is now ready for immediate improvement, the line for the widening of Broadway having been established.

ST. NICHOLAS-AVENUE.—The plot of land situate on St. Nicholas-av., 153d-st. and 10th-av. St. Nicholas-av. is widened and finished to the centre line of 153d-st. 153d-st. is 100 feet wide.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST 27TH AND 100TH STS., AND LOT ON 100TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The three-story English basement, brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and known as No. 327.

WEST ONE HUNDREDTH AND [illegible]-STREET.—The three-story high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the north side of West 100th-st., 100 feet west of 9th-av., and known as No. 27. House is about to [illegible].

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-STREET.—One lot, situate on the south side of 109th-st., 175 feet east of 9th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 20 MONROE-PLACE, BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

MONROE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—The three-story and attic brown-stone front house and lot, No. 20 Monroe-place, Brooklyn Heights, between Clark and Pierrepont sts. House is about 20 feet front, is well built, in modern style, has court-yard of 10 feet. Parlor story 14 feet high, second story 11 feet. Lot 25x100 feet.

Seventy-five per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Can be seen by applying to S. BONDLOW, No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 445 CANAL-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

CANAL-STREET.—The lot of land, together with the three-story brick building, with two-story brick extension thereon, situate on the south side of Canal-st., between Hudson and Varick sts., and known as No. 445 Canal-st.; lot 25x85 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON WEST 50TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST FORTIETH-STREET.—The two lots situate on the south side of West 50th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 6th-av., known as Nos. 12 and 14 West 50th-st.; each 25x100.5 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES AND LOTS NOS. 800 AND 802 2D-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SECOND-AVENUE.—The two four-story brown-stone front stores, dwellings, and lots situate on the west side of 2d-av., between 42d and 43d sts., and known as Nos. 800 and 802.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Successor to Johnson & Miller. Office, No. 27 Nassau-st.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.

MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY in the NINETEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.

By order of Frederick Schenck, Esq.

Two splendid pieces of WHARF PROPERTY, situated on KENT-AV. BASIN, between WRAP AND RODNEY STS., directly opposite proposed CITY MARKET GROUNDS.

Each parcel contains about six city lots. The docks are the best in the city. There is now 11 feet of water; contracts have been made to increase this to 16 feet. The location is the best in the vicinity of New-York for lumber, brick and coal merchants, builders, distillers, maltsters, sugar refiners or gas companies. The terms will be liberal. Maps are now ready.

Also, by order of the same owner:

HOOPER-STREET.—N. w. s. 250 feet s. e. of Bedford-av., three splendid lots.

HOOPER-STREET.—N. w. s. 100 feet s. w. of Marcy-av., eleven choice lots, near the site recently purchased for new German Lutheran Church. This is the highest ground in the ward.

MAGNIFICENT BEDFORD-AV. LOTS.

Crême de la Crême of the avenue.

BEDFORD-AVENUE AND HEWES-STREET.—North corner, running north-west along avenue, seven lots. Don't fail to examine above lots. They are directly opposite the palatial residence of Cornelius Johnson, Esq.

HOOPER-ST.—S. e. s. 50 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 4 lots.

HEWES-ST.—N. w. s. 275 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 2 lots.

HOOPER-ST.—S. e. s. 50 ft. s. w. of Bedford-av., 1 lot.

ROSS-ST.—S. e. s. 201 ft. s. w. of Bedford-av., 2 lots.

[illegible]-ST.—S. e. s. [illegible] ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 1 lot.

RUTLEDGE-ST.—N. w. s. 61 ft. s. w. of Lee-av., 3 lots.

MARCY-AV. AND PENN-ST.—N. e. corner, opposite St. Paul's Church, 4 lots.

LORIMER-ST.—S. e. s. 300 ft. s. w. of Harrison-av., 8 lots.

MIDDLETON-ST.—N. w. s. 200 ft. s. w. of Harrison-av., 4 lots.

RUTLEDGE-ST. AND MARCY-AV.—N. e. corner, 2 lots.

Maps of all above property are now ready at Office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., (Successor to Johnson & Miller,) No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

SPLENDID PROPERTY ON THEODORUS BERGEN ESTATE, situated on 4th-av., between 55th and 56th sts., in the City of Brooklyn. Particulars hereafter.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14,

at 12½ P. M., at office of Josiah M. Whitney, Sandwick Terrace, Astoria, Long Island,

THE SPLENDID PROPERTY OF CAPT. JOSEPH BOUNTY, at Astoria, New-York. Particulars hereafter.

MOORE WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING ON 10TH-ST., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 1, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

TENTH-STREET.—The very desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. [illegible] East 10th-st., north side, just west of Broadway. House is newly built and dining-room extension three stories high, 18x35 feet; contains four water-closets, two bath-rooms, heated by hot-water furnace; parlors and dining-room and halls frescoed, and entire house is in thorough order, built by the owner for his own use. Lot 25x94.9 feet. A large portion may remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

For maps and permits, apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FOLLOWING property belonging to the estate of THOS. SNODGRASS, deceased, will be sold on the [illegible] inst., at 12 M., at the Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer. One house and lot, No. 144 Franklin-st., 12.6 inches by 82.6 inches. One two-story frame house, brick, basement and sub-cellar, with range, hot and cold water, bath-room and gas, 100 feet by 100 feet in depth. One lot of ground, east side of [illegible]-av., [illegible] 114th-st. Lot 25x100, including party wall. One second mortgage, of $1,500, on house and lot, No. 500 East 116th-st., due in four years, all for cash.

By order of WM. H. MEEKS, JOHN C. ABBOTT, Executors.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, March 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Albert Matthews, Esq., Referee, the front and rear house, No. 222 Mulberry-st. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 62 Cedar-st.

CROTON POINT REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The estate of the late Dr. RICHARD UNDERHILL, on Croton Point, will be offered for sale at auction in the month of June next.

HENRY WOOD, Administrator.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Il Trovatore, (German Opera.)—Mme. Fabbri and Mr. Jacob Muller.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—The Veteran—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATER.—Marriage—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Edwin Booth.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Naiad Queen.—The Majiltons, Miss Kate Santley and Miss Jenny Lee.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.—Divorce—Character by company.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—Humpty Dumpty—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

UNION SQUARE THEATER.—Variety Performance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances and Curiosities—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Athletic Feats.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Negro Minstrelsy—Farces.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Concert by the Jubilee Singers.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political movement of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They propose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political questions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest are published in the semi-weekly editions, and in the Weekly edition there is an abridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition ... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum ... 2
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The Semi-Weekly, two copies, one year ... 5
The Semi-Weekly, ten copies one year (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... 25
The Weekly Times, per annum ... 2
The Weekly Times, five copies, one year ... 8
The Weekly Times, ten copies, one year (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... 15
The Weekly Times, twenty copies, one year (an extra copy to getter-up of club) ... 25
The Weekly Times, fifty copies, one year ... 50
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 9 P. M.

The United States District-Attorney has commenced suit against NAYLOR & Co. for two hundred thousand dollars, being the amount of certain invoices alleged to have been undervalued by them in their entries at the Custom-house. This suit is based upon the evidence procured from their books by FRANK E. HOWE, Special Agent of the Treasury. The District-Attorney afforded NAYLOR & Co. every opportunity to vindicate themselves—even giving them time to send to Europe to procure extracts from the books of their London firm, which they claimed would explain everything. After four months' delay, they have submitted their explanations to the District-Attorney, which fail to satisfy him. Hence the suit. It will probably result in the complete vindication of Col. HOWE's action in seizing the books and papers of NAYLOR & Co., and cause their voluntary testimony and affidavits before the Senate Investigating Committee to wear to "rather an ugly look."

Every honest citizen of New-York will approve of the bill introduced by Mr. ALVORD yesterday into the Assembly. It authorizes the City Controller to pay all legal and other expenses incurred in the actions brought by the State Attorney-General against the members of the Tammany Ring. Had there been trustworthy prosecuting officers of the people in this City, and trustworthy local Judges to try the cases prepared by them, there would have been no need to invoke the aid of the public prosecutor of the State, or of a Supreme Court Judge in Albany. The citizens of New-York will cheerfully pay the expenses of bringing the plunderers of the Treasury to justice, though it would be decidedly more encouraging were the movements of the law to be somewhat accelerated.

Gov. HOFFMAN has nominated Dr. S. OAKLEY VANDERPOEL, of Albany, as Health Officer of the Port, in lieu of Dr. CARNOCHAN. The nomination will, doubtless, be confirmed by the Senate. Dr. VANDERPOEL is a Republican, has a high standing in his profession, and his personal character is understood to be unblemished. The merchants of the Port and the community at large, will be prepared to fairly judge the new Health Officer by his performances. He cannot possibly make the position more odious than Dr. CARNOCHAN has done, and there is every prospect that he will infuse into Quarantine management an ingredient of justice and economy greatly needed at present.

The State pageant of yesterday, which attended the thanksgiving services for the recovery of the Prince of WALES lacked no element of gorgeousness, enthusiasm, or perfect success. Perhaps the most remarkable of the contrasts afforded by the spectacle was that of the Ex-Emperor of France and his son contemplating the popular "ovation" and the royal cortège from a window in Oxford-street. LOUIS BONAPARTE was once enrolled not far from that very spot to serve as a special constable to repress a somewhat different ebullition of popular feeling. Between the two events there is a whole cycle of modern history, in the course of which NAPOLEON III. has figured as chief actor in pageants quite as imposing. The moody and care-worn countenance of the Ex-Emperor must have had, amid such surroundings as those of yesterday, an effect pretty nearly resembling that of the Death's head at the Egyptian feasts.

The "Breaking-Down" Process.

Although WASHINGTON complained that he had been abused like a "pickpocket," he had a very moderate set of foes to face compared with those who assail Gen. GRANT. During the past few months, there has scarcely been a crime of which the President has not been accused. The judgment of the people seems to be that he has passed through this ordeal very creditably. He has not answered his accusers—a virtue which does not pass unappreciated by the common-sense people of the country. Every charge brought forward against him has fallen to the ground. His enemies have fanned their rage to a white heat, but the President goes on doing his work and takes no notice of them—a course which at once raises him far above their level. The politicians—such as HORACE GREELEY—who desire to step into his shoes, and the intriguers—such as CARL SCHURZ—who are half beside themselves with personal disappointments and resentments, have not yet managed to persuade the nation that the President is either a corrupt, a dishonest, or an incompetent man. The last move of SCHURZ's, from which he expected so much, has been a signal failure. The people have not accepted with enthusiasm the theory that their Government acted far worse toward Germany than England acted toward us, and that Germany may safely send us in a long bill for breach of neutrality. SCHURZ overshot his mark when he attempted to dishonor the country of which he is a citizen. The only effect of his scheme thus far has been to produce a deplorable waste of time in the Senate, and the utter suspension of important public business. He doubtless has some other wonderful mare's nest in store. But, although he does not suspect it, he has worn out the patience of the public, especially since he is now known to be a man whose hostility to the President is prompted by his failure to get an unlimited supply of offices for his friends.

The people of New-Hampshire will have an opportunity, earlier than the people of any other State, of pronouncing an opinion upon the question whether it is desirable to smooth the path of the Democrats to power. If they wish to unsettle all that has been settled, to inspire with fresh courage the silent Copperheads of the South, to shake our financial prosperity, and run the risk of plunging our affairs again into chaos, they will of course allow the Democrats to have an easy run. In that case, the effect of a partial victory would soon bring out the true "Democratic spirit," and any other State which happens to be wavering would speedily find cause to reverse the decision of New-Hampshire. But there is little room for fear about the Granite State. The people decide these issues with a greater sense of responsibility than brawling politicians are in the habit of feeling, and they can see very plainly that the success of the Republican cause is as necessary to the welfare of the country now as at any time during the past decade. The Democrats themselves find very little to say on the other side. They are obliged to echo the wild slanders of the Tribune, and in the absence of any ammunition of their own, are driven to borrow some of Senators SCHURZ and TIPTON—equals in intellectual force and moral principle. The "great speeches" of these Senators, including SCHURZ's modest boasts of his courage, and his invocations to his "heart" and "soul," have been scattered broadcast over New-Hampshire and Connecticut for days past. Democrats must be reduced to a very low ebb for ideas when they are obliged to go to such sources for them. It may be said that it is a great pity to see nominal Republicans working the Democratic guns—and of course that is true. But it is one of those accidents for which there is no remedy. The opposition to the Republican Party manifested by SCHURZ is not founded on any conscientious objection to its policy. Like others on his "side of the house," he is animated by motives which no one in the President's position could change without sacrificing the public interests. If Gen. GRANT would send for FENTON and SCHURZ, and say, "You have been my enemies because I would not allow you to control patronage—but now take all you want," we should never hear another word of opposition from these distinguished Senators.

There has been no abuse exposed which the President has not hastened to correct. He has left no important business neglected. The prosperity of the country was never greater. Somehow or other a practical people will always prefer such a "record" as this to the vagaries of a "philosopher" like HORACE GREELEY, who is constant only in his enmities, and on all other subjects changes with the wind. Mr. GREELEY's writings will always be interesting, but to intrust him with the management of public affairs would be like turning a mad bull into a china shop with the view of increasing the value of the stock. A man may be an excellent editor and yet know as little of practical business as a child. Mr. GREELEY went into business not long ago, with TWEED and SANDS, as a tobacco manufacturer, and had the advantage of growing his own raw material on his own farm—and we never heard that he made much out of it.

The Progress of the Charter.

The Committee of Seventy's charter has been passed by the Assembly in the same form as it was reported from the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. The vote on its final passage stood 80 ayes to 38 noes—77 Republicans and 3 Democrats voted in its favor, and 2 Republicans and 36 Democrats against it.

There were unquestionably a good many members who refused to vote against the charter for reasons similar to those given by Mr. ALVORD. He was convinced that the charter would be found to be, in practice, a perfect failure, but he recognized the right of the Committee of Seventy to ask for such a measure. He would, therefore, vote for the bill, throwing all the responsibility upon those who have asked for it. The existence of such a state of feeling among many members of the present Legislature ought to urge the Committee of Seventy and the great community whom they represent, to strain every effort to provide against the least stain of failure being attached to the great and novel experiment in local self-government which will shortly be made in the City. The men whose patient thought and labor have devised the machinery of election and representation must be prepared to lend all their energies to the task of seeing that it has a fair trial. Experience should only tend to develope new advantages in the scheme. The most critical period for the new charter will be the first attempt to embody its imperfectly-understood provisions in practice. The people must prepare beforehand for an effort in favor of reform better organized than that of November, in proportion as the opposition to be overcome is now stronger and more disciplined. In April there must be a popular uprising as enthusiastic and as unanimous as the last, but its force must be directed with greater skill, because the plan of campaign is much more complex, and there is as much to be lost by lack of organization as there is by lack of zeal. In whatever spirit the Senate and the Governor may accept the responsibilities arising from the almost unanimous demand of this City for such a measure of Reform, it seems highly probable that they will not venture to interfere with the passage of the charter in its essential entirety. Let our citizens be preparing, then, for the charter becoming law, for the time of final preparation will be all too brief for the amount of work requiring to be done.

Compulsory Education.

A correspondent, in a recent issue, has presented some very strong considerations in favor of a law for enforced education.

There is no doubt that the time has arrived for the introduction of such laws throughout the country. During the first years of the national existence, and especially in New-England and the States peopled from that region, there was so strong an impression among the common people, of the immense importance of a system of free instruction for all, that no laws or regulations were necessary to enforce it. Our ancestors were only too eager to secure mental training for themselves, and opportunities of education for their children. The public property in lands was, in many States, early set aside for purposes of school and college education; and the poorest farmers and laboring people often succeeded in obtaining for their families and descendants the best intellectual training which the country could then bestow.

But all this has greatly changed, in New-England and other portions of the country. Owing to foreign immigration and to unequal distribution of wealth, large numbers of people have grown up without the rudiments even of common-school education. Thus, according to the report of 1871 of the National Commissioners of Education, there are in the New-England States 105,063 persons over ten years of age who cannot write, and, therefore, are classed as "illiterates." In New-York State the number reaches the astounding height of 241,152, of whom 10,639 are of the colored race. In Pennsylvania the number is 222,356; in Ohio, 173,172, and throughout the Union the population of the illiterates sums up the fearful amount of 5,660,074. In New-York State the number of illiterate minors between ten and twenty-one years amounts to 42,405. In this City there are 69,298 persons over ten who cannot write, of whom 53,791 are of foreign birth. Of minors between ten and twenty-one, there are here 5,617 illiterates.

Now it must be manifest to the dullest mind, that a Republic like ours, resting on universal suffrage, is in the utmost danger from such a mass of ignorance at its foundation. That nearly six persons (5.7) in every one hundred in the Northern States should be uneducated, and thirty out of the hundred in the Southern, is certainly an alarming fact. From this dense ignorant multitude of human beings proceed most of the crimes of the community; these are the tools of unprincipled politicians; these form "the dangerous classes" of the City. So strongly has this danger been felt, especially from the ignorant masses of the Southern States, both black and white, that Congress has organized a National Bureau of Education, and, for the first time in our history, is taking upon itself, to a limited degree, the care of education in the States. The law making appropriations of public lands for purposes of education in proportion to the illiteracy of each State, will undoubtedly at some period be passed, and then encouragement will be given by the Federal Government to universal popular education. As long as five millions of our people cannot write, there is no wisdom in arguing against interference of the general Government in so vital a matter.

During the past two years all intelligent Americans have been struck by the excellent discipline and immense, well-directed energy shown by the Prussian nation—plainly the results of the universal and enforced education of the people. The leading Power of Europe evidently bases its strength on the law of Compulsory Education. Very earnest attention has been given in this country to the subject. Several States are approaching the adoption of such a law. California is reported to favor it, as well as Illinois. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut have begun compulsory education by their legislation on factory children, compelling parents to educate their children a certain number of hours each day. Even Great Britain is drawing near it by her late School acts, and must eventually pass such laws. In our own State, where of all the free States, the greatest illiteracy exists, there has been much backwardness in this matter. But under the new movement for reform, our citizens must see where the root of all their troubles lies. The Tweeds and Halls and Sweenys of this City would have never won their amazing power but for those sixty thousand persons in this City who never read or write. It is this class and their associates who made these politicians what they were.

We need, in the interests of public order, of liberty, of property, for the sake of our own safety and the endurance of free institutions here, a strict and careful law which shall compel every minor to learn to read and write, under severe penalties, in case of disobedience. An approach is already made toward that by a law enforcing education among factory children, now before the Senate Judiciary Committee—an act prepared with great care by the counsel of the Children's Aid Society, Mr. C. E. WHITEHEAD. We trust that this will be passed, and that it will be but a stepping-stone toward a more comprehensive act for compulsory education. With such a law should be passed an act requiring school-masters and Boards of Education to open half-time schools, for those children who are compelled to be engaged in manual labor a portion of the day.

Hank Smith.

HANK SMITH's character was discussed at last night's meeting of the Bowling-green Bank depositors with a vigor and freedom which left nothing to be desired. There was an evident reluctance to allow the guilty President to compound with the people he had so foully wronged, even for the sum of $50,000. Pressing necessity prevailed, however, over honest indignation, and the feeling of last night's meeting was declared to be in favor of accepting the tardy conscience-money of a convicted defaulter. Of course, this action awaits the approval of the rest of the depositors. HANK SMITH has evidently had some new light thrown upon his official responsibilities since he protested to the poor people he had robbed that, having lived among them twenty years, he was incapable of doing them wrong, and would come out an injured innocent when the affairs of the bank were thoroughly investigated. In a statement found satisfactory by the Tribune, he set down the deficiency of the bank funds at $17,000, and assured the depositors that he would see them paid in full. Now, when the deficiency has been proved to be ten times that amount, SMITH is very desirous to escape being put in jail, and abandons altogether the high moral elevation of the twenty years of honest industry in the First Ward. After the manifestations of feeling indulged in last night, it is very probable that HANK SMITH will consider it prudent to keep away from the scenes of his youth for a little while. Yet the man who is spurned and reviled by the depositors he has wronged, still insults the City of New-York by remaining at the head of the Police force. Is there no means of getting this self-confessed criminal out of a position where his presence is an outrageous burlesque of law and decency?

An Epicene Bar.

St. Louis is by no means the city where one would look for a sudden revival of conservative, not to say, effete monarchical practices. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that the proposal of certain St. Louis lawyers to clothe themselves in the black silk gown of the British barrister, does not denote any particular reverence for an ancient custom, and is not due to a desire to imitate a practice which obtains under the notoriously blighting influence of the British monarchy. It is merely a coincidence that the St. Louis lawyer advocates the professional garb of his English brother, and the key to his desire to adopt the legal uniform of Serjeants Buzfuz and Snubbin must be found elsewhere than in a depraved passion of unworthy imitation.

It is not explicitly stated which of the St. Louis lawyers is the author of this proposal. When, however, it is remembered that the St. Louis Bar includes several attorneys and counsellors of the sex which is more frequently the cause of lawsuits than the instruments by which Courts are convinced and juries confounded, the motion and origin of the proposal is at once evident. The woman-lawyer may be placed by the law upon an exact equality with her masculine professional rival. She may be entitled to all his privileges,—so far as statute and precedent have power to confer them on her sex,—and in time public opinion may permit her to use all the pettifogger's chicanery and contempt for decency, and still hold her, in private life, to be as respectable as—say Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. Nevertheless, while she continues to wear any form of the feminine skirt, or to present in any feature of her dress a womanly appearance, she is handicapped, as it were, and is plainly at a disadvantage when pitted in a jury trial against a masculine lawyer. The latter has a freedom of gesture which petticoats cannot give. He can toss his arms wildly above his head when horror-stricken at the wickedness of his opponent's client, while that opponent, if a woman, must move her arms with circumspection, hampered by the possibilities connected with the unreliable buttons of a closely-fitted dress. The lawyer in trowsers may, at certain moments, powerfully impress the jury by rattling money in his pockets—an oratorical trick of which the late EDWARD EVERETT was accustomed to avail himself when speaking of the avarice of MARLBOROUGH, his pocket being carefully furnished with ten old-fashioned and noisy coppers. The female lawyer is forever debarred from this precious privilege, for the impossibility of accurately hitting, in a moment of excitement, the obscure and shifting "placquet"—which is the entrance to the feminine pocket—is too manifest to need emphasis. Then, too, she can never imitate the popular masculine habit of combining a sarcastic line of argument with the insertion of the thumbs in the arm-holes of the vest; nor can she threaten—as is the pleasing habit of eminent Tombs counsel—to kick a troublesome opponent immediately after the adjournment of the Court—the limitations of feminine clothing necessarily rendering such a threat the reverse of terrifying. In short, we have only to fancy Mr. JOHN GRAHAM in female dress, and conceive the disastrous effect which it would have upon his method of oratory and argument, to understand precisely the disadvantages under which the female lawyer labors.

Now, your true radical—and the woman lawyer is a radical of radicals—delights to promote universal equality by dragging others down to his own level. Conscious that the assumption of trowsers and coats would be incompatible with grace, the women lawyers of St. Louis have hit upon the idea of compelling their male associates to forego the advantages of masculine dress by decreeing that the entire Bar shall be arrayed in the sex-concealing black silk gown. Should this proposal be adopted, the two sexes will at least be placed on an exact equality. The male lawyer will lose the aid of pockets and vest arm-holes, while the safe folds of the gown will permit his feminine associate to take secret but ample measures to secure all possible freedom of gesture. The St. Louis Bar will then be, in appearance at least, thoroughly epicene. This we are justified in believing to be the object of this unexpected return to an old custom; and it is thus seen to be in reality a new demand on the part of female radicalism, instead of a revival of conservatism—a fresh effort to promote equality by leveling downward, instead of a sporadic desire to revive the traditions of the colonial American Bar in ante-revolutionary days.

The "Gipsy Parliament."

A colossal hoax has lately been carried out in Germany, which shows that neither the passion for practical joking nor for being deluded are yet extinct even in that sober country. Indeed, people outside of Germany have been taken in, several of the London journals having had serious articles on the subject, while at least one newspaper acknowledges to have sent a special correspondent to the supposed theatre of action, and this writer affirms that he was first undeceived by the correspondent of a New-York newspaper, who arrived there first. On the same authority, the responsibility of originating the story is placed at the door of Herr SCHWARTZ, an editor of Stuttgard.

It appears that last October, at the annual Wurtemburg Volks-fest, it was first whispered that there was to be, early in the ensuing year, a Congress of Gipsy tribes. After a while this took definite shape, and it was given out that a regular "Gipsy Parliament" would be held about the 1st of February, at the town of Cannstadt. Multitudes accordingly repaired to the spot. They came from Baden, from Switzerland, Bohemia, from all points of the compass. A large number of the arrivals were veritable Gipsies, who, while they will believe nothing they hear by word of mouth, swallow with religious faith whatever they see in print. One of these Rommany adventurers played a kind of hoax within a hoax on the English correspondent above named, and with whom he fell in on the road. The credulous letter-writer was persuaded by his companion that he was the son of a Gipsy Emperor, a kind of Crown Prince, who, as such, could extend various desirable privileges. As a preliminary to this act of friendly condescension the Prince borrowed what loose cash the other had about him, and then, after havinggot drunk, also at the correspondent's expense, opportunely disappeared. Another misled child of Egypt, of less immediately practical turn, hunted up the alleged author of the strange jest at Stuttgard, and, announcing his inability to see the humor of the thing, pulled off his coat, and challenged Herr SCHWARTZ to mortal combat then and there at fisticuffs.

An account published of the meeting between the two correspondents is extremely droll. The London man knew the nationality of his transatlantic brother by his bearing, his "astute face and piercing gray eyes." The American knew the other by a *Bradshaw* he saw sticking out of his pocket. Acquaintance being struck up, the last comer pressed the first to tell him where and when the Parliament was to meet. "I will," replied his companion. "Do you know No Man's Land? Well, that's where it's to meet! Do you know the Greek Kalends? That's when." The speaker went on to say, with divers expletives, that the whole thing was a "sell," and that there was no Gipsy Parliament at all. He, however, declared himself—this is on the authority of his London companion—to be highly charmed with the ingenuity and completeness of the "sell," said that he had no idea they were "so almighty smart in Deutschland," swore that if SCHWARTZ were over on "our side, he'd make his pile in no time," and that the "woolly horse was nothing to him." "Evidently," writes his companion, "his annoyance at being victimized by a Deutschlander was toned down by a profound admiration for the inventive talent of a brother pressman." All this is conceivable enough, and, at all events, it is not hard to make allowances for the zeal with which writers of a certain type amplify descriptions of the real by touches of the conventional ideal. But what follows we must hesitate to accept either literally or otherwise. The writer affirms that his New-York colleague proposed to carry out the joke to the "bitter end." He suggested that as they had come there to see a Gipsy Parliament, they had better write a description of one, taking care not to clash; and wound up by coolly proposing that the two should write an elaborate volume on the origin, mode of conduct, and peculiarities of the "Congress of Bohemians," with criticisms of their principal orators, and sketches of the "inner life" of the House; winding up with "an Addendum, ethnological and philosophical, tracing the true descent of the Zingari, and the affinities of their language with the ancient Egyptian."

This remarkable offer, we are assured, was loftily declined, although it was recommended by a "handsome bribe;" so that Mr. BORROW's work is not to be followed by another just yet of such trustworthy antecedents. It is pretty clear that, fired by the ennobling example of Herr SCHWARTZ, the New-York correspondent lost no chance to carry out his humorous device so far as he could; and the temptation to do so, it is equally clear, was exceptionally strong. When fish are eager to bite they do not commonly lack for anglers, and the delicious frankness with which this same London correspondent has owned himself on several previous occasions to have been humbugged mark him out as most inviting prey. We are nevertheless indebted to him for reminding us that BORROW maintains that "hocus-pocus," whence "hoax" is derived, came into English through Gipsies; and that these singular people have had from time immemorial marvellous dexterity in practices such as those terms describe. On the principle of give and take, then, we conceive that folk of the Rommany blood need not complain of the Schwartz deception, for it only goes to balance a long list of cheats and mystifications extending back for centuries, and practiced, at the expense of the rest of mankind, all over Europe.

MINOR TOPICS.

By a printer's error yesterday, the name of Senator FESSENDEN was printed for Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, in a paragraph on this page.

We have received for the Children's Aid Society $1 from "Josie," and $5 for the poor family in Cannon-street from G. R. D.

French patriotism is apt to be sensitive when it is not sensational. Opinions will differ as to which of these impulses prompted a late rebuff to the German Empress, over which the French newspapers are in great glee. Among the persons shut up in Strasbourg during the late siege was one Mme. KIENE, who rendered important service in caring for the wounded of both sides, without distinction of country. In acknowledgment of her care for the German wounded, the Empress AUGUSTA wished to invest her with the Iron Cross. Mme. KIENE, however, declined the proffered honor, and returned the insignia to the Chancellor with a dignified letter. She could not, she said, accept a decoration from a sovereign who had caused the ruin of her country and her native city. If, in caring for her countrymen, she had relieved Germans, it was because in the presence of suffering she knew no difference of nationality. But for this she was amply rewarded by the approbation of a French conscience, which has never understood cruelty to the vanquished, to the sick, or to women and children. One may imagine how the good Prince BISMARCK-SCHOENHAUSEN must have grinned over this haughty reply.

Berlin, which is not much addicted to social sensation, has lately been enjoying one. Two young ladies, sisters, disappeared, but shortly afterward tempered the blow to their sharers by letting them know that they still inhabited this wicked world, and were in London. Having fallen desperately in love with the same young man, who is described as an Adonis, they felt that they could only find happiness and respectability in becoming his wives. They had, therefore, taken passage for this country, en route for Salt Lake City, where, perhaps, they will arrive a day too late for the fair, news of Mormonism being at a disadvantage having probably not reached them when they left. However, as it is intimated that these interesting young persons took care before starting to help themselves as far as they could to the dower which they thought becoming, they will no doubt manage to get along.

In the coal regions of Pennsylvania the opinions of the people appear to be pretty evenly divided on the subject of cleanliness. A worthy young man named WHITAKER has just had an opportunity to judge of this in a way that he is not likely to forget very readily. Some time since he accepted the charge of a school at a place called Fowler's Patch. The children, for the most part, presented themselves before him every morning with unwashed faces, and being of a very sensitive nature, this soon caused him to weary of his labors. He longed for a more congenial atmosphere, but before leaving, determined to work a complete reform in the habits of the miners. Having this praiseworthy object in view, he issued an order impressing upon the matrons the necessity of washing their children, at least once a day. One-half the mothers in the neighborhood took the hint quite cheerfully, while the other half denounced Mr. WHITAKER in a very undignified manner. Then followed a complaint to the Superintendent of the district, and the temporary suspension of Mr. WHITAKER. An investigation was subsequently demanded by the newly-washed, and the prospect looked rather encouraging for the reformers, when the unwashed brought matters to a crisis by proceeding in a body to the school-house and burning it to the ground.

The Dutch have quieted down in regard to the cession by their Government of territory on the Guinea coast to England. The Ambassador of a Guinea potentate, the King of Elmina, has left the Hague, and the new English Governor of the territory has been there to hear all about it from the Dutch authorities. Another item of intelligence from Holland is, that [illegible] of their countrymen, are deeply disquieted at the determination of the Government to dispense for the future with a representative at the Vatican. [illegible]

The *Français*, whose tone is usually moderate, says:

"The state of mind of the people in certain quarters of Paris is such as to excite the liveliest apprehensions. Those who were arrested during the Summer, now return from prison displaying the most determined opposition to law and order. Decent workmen, who have remained true to their employers, are the perpetual butt of those who do nothing, and a man who refuses participation in Communist plans is the object of the most odious persecution with open threats of assassination. Only two days ago a workshop was broken into and the men employed there beaten and otherwise maltreated."

Pleasant auguries.

A BOARD OF COMMERCE.

Proposed Congressional Action in Extending our Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to Representative SHELLABARGER's bill with amendments. This bill was founded on the bill heretofore recommended to the Committee by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy. In the amended form the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior are to constitute a Board of Commerce. They are authorized to contract for a line from New-York to England and the Continent of Europe; another from some other point of the Atlantic coast to Europe; a line from New-York to Mexico; a line from San Francisco to Australia and the East India islands, and one from New-Orleans to Mexican ports; and to pay $10 per ton per annum for five years to an extent not exceeding 500,000 tons. 100,000 the first year—50,000 to be distributed to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts; 25,000 to the Pacific, and 25,000 to the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and the great lakes for iron ships of American construction; $5 per ton for wooden ships over 400 tons burden; and $5 per ton for wooden ships over 200 tons burden. The bill authorizes the Commissioners to allow the same tonnage bounty to lines already subsidized, which include the lines from New-York to Brazil, and from San Francisco to China. The bill also includes a line from New-Orleans to Brazil, as introduced by Representative SHELDON, a member of the Committee. The Committee consented for Representative LYNCH to offer an amendment in the House providing that imported materials used for the construction of ships shall be free from duty, or where American material is used an amount equal to the duty shall be allowed. The Committee will be called next week, when the bill will be reported. In five years the cost to the Government would be $25,000,000, provided iron ships shall be constructed to the extent of 500,000 tons. The allowance to wooden vessels would be additional.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

One Man Murdered in Morris County, N. J., and Another Nearly Killed—Escape of the Perpetrator.

Intelligence was received by Prosecuting-Attorney MILLS, of Morris County, yesterday, of a frightful tragedy in Milltown, a small village in Morris County. From the statements made to Mr. MILLS it appears that on Sunday last three men, JOHN FOLEY and two brothers named WILKINS, after being up at a ball all night, became engaged in a fight which resulted in the death of FOLEY and the fatal injury of one of the brothers. The men were drunk, and quarreled about some insulting words which FOLEY said had been addressed to him by one of the Wilkins brothers. The latter then attacked FOLEY, when he took out his pocket-knife and stabbed one of them three times. He was then stabbed by the other WILKINS and almost instantly expired, having received the cut in his breast. The murderer escaped and has not been captured. The man who was first stabbed by FOLEY was reported to be alive yesterday but was not expected to survive. There is great excitement in the town and a search is being made for WILKINS. All three persons engaged in the fight were young men and bore no high character.

Upon the meagre information received Prosecuting-Attorney MILLS telegraphed WM. T. L[illegible], Esq., of Dover, directing him to take charge of the case, have an inquest held, and prosecute the search for the escaped criminal.

Meeting of Gas Consumers—Protest Against the Present System.

A meeting of the gas consumers of the Twentieth Ward was held last evening at Munsinger's Hall, Thirty-second-street. Mr. G. W. DA CUNHA presided. Mr. DEMOREST, the Secretary, presented the petition which had been drawn up by him for presentation to the Legislature, and, on motion, it was formally adopted as the expression of the views of the meeting. The petition sets forth the onerous burdens imposed on the citizens of New-York by the monopoly which the existing gas companies enjoy, and prays that the business of making and supplying gas to the City be placed in the hands of the Municipal authorities, and carried on in the same manner as the water supply of the City is now conducted.

Mr. L. THOMPSON said it was high time something of this sort was inaugurated. There were many abuses which the gas companies were guilty of, but, he thought, the most oppressive of them was that requiring deposit money on the meters they supplied. There were 85,000 buildings in the City, of which probably 75,000 have meters, and on these meters the deposits ranged from $10 to $20. It was a fair estimate that the sum of money in the hands of the companies from this source aggregated two and a quarter millions; so that they actually carried on their business with borrowed money. According to the figures of the companies themselves, it was shown that to manufacture 10,000 cubic feet of gas cost just $15; this gas was sold at the rate of $3 50 per 1,000 feet. This makes a clear profit of 130 per cent. For street-lamps the City paid the gas companies annually $1,000,000; the citizens' gas bill probably amounted to $5,100,000, calculated at about $60 per house. This would make an aggregate of $6,500,000 paid to the gas companies by the people of New-York, and on this amount the companies made a clear profit of 100 per cent. The capital to enable this monopoly to be carried on was actually furnished by the citizens themselves.

The Chairman agreed with the last speaker on the oppressive character of this deposit-money system. They might not at first be enabled to get all they asked for in their petition, but they might at least get a bill passed forbidding the companies to exact these deposits. He thought they should strike for that first, and get what they could afterward.

Mr. BARNS said he had been informed on the best authority that good gas could be manufactured with profit for fifty cents per thousand cubic feet, and they were now paying $3 50 for an inferior article. He had 15,000 signatures to their petition, already, and was confident the number would soon be increased to 100,000.

After some further discussion, the Chairman said it was their intention, when they grew strong enough, to call a public meeting at Cooper Institute. He could not say when they would be ready to do this, but thought it would be soon. They had started with six members, and their numbers were now quite respectable. Meanwhile, members should endeavor to bring the objects of the Association prominently before the public. Their next meeting would be held at some well-known hall, and he expected they would have a large attendance.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair, it being agreed meantime to advertise the objects as far as possible.

Outrages in Newark.

The outrage upon Mr. GEORGE H. BANNISTER, the Broad-street merchant, on Monday evening, has produced an unusual excitement among Newark business men. The circumstances are as follows: Mr. BANNISTER was preparing to close his store at No. 504 Broad-street, at about 9 o'clock, on Monday evening, and was in the act of placing coal upon the fire, when he was suddenly attacked by a man unknown to him. The stranger struck him in the face, knocking him down, and afterward jumped and stamped upon him. Two other men entered while the first was beating him, and they at once commenced to sack the premises. They finally got away with about $2,500 worth of jewelry. Mr. BANNISTER was suffering great pain from his injuries yesterday. No clue had thus far been discovered that is likely to lead to the identification of the robbers.

Late on Monday evening, WM. GARRITY, an old man, employed by Messrs. SMALLEY & Co., was garroted and robbed by three men, near the Fourth Ward school-house. He received serious injuries at the hands of his assailants. A man named WILLIAMS was garroted and robbed, probably by the same gang, in Broad-street, at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Philadelphia Election Frauds—Progress of the Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The Legislative Committee on Contested Seats in the Senate is continuing the investigation as to fraudulent votes polled for GRAY in the recent Senatorial election. Much evidence was elicited showing frauds. The Committee on the EVANS case is also in session, but EVANS has failed to make his appearance, being detained on important business in New-York. He has been notified that unless he presented himself before the Committee, an application would be made for a requisition on the Governor of New-York to secure his arrest. The Committee has determined to report the facts to the State Senate, to procure an amendment to secure his arrest. Meantime the Committee are hearing evidence in relation to the war claims collected by EVANS.

THE BRITISH THANKSGIVING.

An Immense Outpouring of the Loyal People.

Four Million Spectators in the Streets of London.

The Queen Received with Unbounded Enthusiasm.

Sermon by the Archbishop of Canterbury at St. Paul's.

Brilliant Decorations and Illuminations Everywhere.

LONDON, Feb. 27—Evening.—The Day of Thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of WALES opened with salutes and the ringing of bells at sunrise. From an early hour the streets through which the procession was to pass were cleared of vehicles and pedestrians. The line of march to and from the Cathedral is seven miles. The carriage-way along the entire route was fenced in and uninterrupted from curb to curb. The houses on both sides were decorated from cellar to attic, not house by house, but block by block, and all open spaces were filled with banks of seats. The avenue of flags, streamers and gorgeous tapestry wound for miles through the heart of the city, passing under superb and costly triumphal arches. Every available place was occupied by the spectators, who were only to be numbered by millions. Fabulous prices were given for single seats, and houses let for the day at their rent for a year. Twelve thousand soldiers and almost the entire Police force guarded the lines.

THE PROCESSION.

The royal procession commenced to move from Buckingham Palace at 11½ A. M., in the following order:

1. The military.
2. Carriages containing the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Lord Chancellor.
3. His Royal Highness, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Commander-in-Chief.
4. Military.
5. Nine open carriages belonging to the Royal household, and containing:
6. The Lord Steward and Lord Chamberlain.
7. Lords and ladies-in-waiting.
8. Royal equerries and grooms.
9. His Royal Highness, the Duke of EDINBURGH.
10. His Royal Highness, Prince ARTHUR.
11. Her Royal Highness, the Princess BEATRICE.
12. Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of WALES.
13. Her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA.
14. The military.

The troops in the procession consisted of detachments of the Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, Royal Artillery, Lancers, Hussars, Grenadier Guards, Scots Fusilier Guards, the Coldstream Guards and the Royal Marines. As the Queen left the court-yard of the Palace, a chorus of 30,000 children sang the national anthem, "God Save the Queen." At Temple Bar the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs and six Aldermen and eight Councilmen, all on horseback, met the royal coach and performed the ceremony of delivering to Her Majesty the keys of the city.

SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The services at St. Paul's consisted of the singing, by a grand chorus, of a Te Deum, written for the occasion from Psalm CXV., the reading of prayers, and a sermon by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He referred to the universal prayer in December for deliverance from a great calamity, and to the universal tone of thanksgiving for the recovery of the royal sufferer. His Grace, continuing, said: The anxiety of the mother and wife of His Royal Highness were shared by all, and their great trial had resulted in increased reverence for the Queen and Princess. It has been said that loyalty was dying out, but the exhibition of today disproves that assertion. We are now one in loyalty; may we also be in faith Christians in God. We know He watches over us. Let us all unite in this belief, and in reliance upon Christ as our mediator.

THE AUDIENCE.

The appearance of the interior of the Cathedral was greatly changed by the temporary arrangements for the occasion. A thousand workmen had been employed for weeks past in erecting seats and galleries, and today their labors enabled 14,000 persons to be seated within the body of the church. Hardly less labor will be required to restore the Cathedral to its usual order, so extensive and durable have been the preparations for today. Subscriptions have already been taken for a "restoration fund," the Queen heading the list with £1,000 and the Prince of WALES giving £500. The Queen and royal family occupied a raised state pew at the centre of the mouth of the nave, having the peers and the peeresses on the right hand and the members of the House of Commons with their wives on the left, the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House occupying gilt arm chairs in front of their respective bodies. In the first tier of the south gallery were seated representatives from India and the colonies. In front of them were the learned bodies, clerical and secular, nonconformist divines and the legal fraternity. Distinguished foreigners occupied the grand floor of the octagon galleries, with the Queen's household above. The first tier of the north gallery was assigned to the corporation of London, the smaller galleries flanking it to the Lords-Lieutenants and Sheriffs, the diplomatic corps and the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the tiers overhead to the School Board. The remainder of the space was thrown open to the general public. Fifty seats in the Cathedral were set apart for working men free of expense at the special request of the Queen. The choir was composed of picked singers from the various royal chapels.

RETURN TO THE PALACE.

At the conclusion of the religious services the procession formed again and moved westward through Newgate-street by the Old Bailey to and across the Holborn Viaduct, near the western end of which (at the boundary of the "City,") the Lord Mayor's party bade adieu to the royal household and returned to Guildhall. On Snow Hill a platform was erected which accommodated over a thousand people. In front of the platform was a choir of 350 children, who sang the national anthem as the royal family approached. But their singing was drowned by the outburst of cheering as the royal coach, now containing the Queen, the Prince of WALES and the Princess ALEXANDRA, came in front of the stand. The reception here given them was especially enthusiastic, the loyalty of the people seeming to partake of a personal and even affectionate character. The Queen was observed to be moved to tears. The Prince appeared to have borne the excitement and fatigue of the day well. The Thanksgiving procession resumed its way past High Holborn and through Oxford-road to the more fashionable "West End." The whole route to and from the Cathedral was seven miles in length, and the procession was four hours in motion. The least estimates place the number of spectators who witnessed its passage at 4,000,000. There were 11,000 troops, beside the London Police force, engaged in keeping the streets clear, that there might be no interruptions or accidents. The troops were commanded by the Earl of LUCAN, of the First Life Guards; Major-Gen. Sir THOMAS M. MACMAHON, Major-Gen. the Prince EDWARD of Saxe-Weimar, and Major-Gen. PARNHAM(?), of the Household Brigades. Along the entire route strong fences of timber were erected and behind these were double files of infantry and Police to keep the eager crowd from overthrowing the barriers and interrupting the passage of the procession. At numerous points on the way were stationed bands of music, which played "God Save the Queen" as the royal party came opposite to them. The enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty did not cease until the carriages of the royal family passed through the gates of the Palace. The weather was brilliantly fine throughout the day. On the return from the Cathedral the Prince of WALES occupied the carriage with the Queen.

THE SPECTATORS.

Sight-seers innumerable have flocked into London. All the city and out-of-town railways ran extra trains to accommodate the crowds. Among the strangers who are here might be seen officials from all quarters of the kingdom—the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Provost of Edinburgh and many others, more or less distinguished. Visitors from the neighboring States of Europe are hardly less numerous, and for nearly a week past the streets along the route of the procession—Pall Mall, Trafalgar-square, Duncannon-street, the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, the Old Bailey, Holborn, Oxford-road and Hyde Park were rendered almost impassable by the crowds which thronged to view the preparations for the grand thanksgiving. On Sunday last, particularly from daylight until dark, there was a steady stream of sight-seers passing along these thoroughfares, although the day was attended with heavy showers. Every precaution was taken for the safety and comfort of individuals, as well as for the success of the pageant. All windows or other places where accidents were possible had been boarded up. The proper officers had inspected every balcony, awning and platform, and those which they found unsafe they required to be strengthened. Every shop and house along the route brought a fabulous rental. Ordinary four-story buildings were let for £100 for the day. One vacant space brought £400. The Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON and party had a house in Oxford-road, though they had been invited to share the facilities of the Army and Navy Club, of which the Ex-Emperor is a member. It is reported, too, that NAPOLEON declined an invitation from the Queen to be present at Buckingham Palace and witness the departure of the royal concourse. He was accompanied by his son. The Empress EUGENIE was unable to be present. Several persons offered their shops to the inmates of charitable institutions, such as the Foundling Hospital; others surrendered theirs to the families of their customers, and still others to their employes. Among the latter was Miss BURDETT COUTTS. Ludgate Hill presented the appearance of having undergone some wonderful transformation. Its dingy old houses had been washed and furbished up—many of them repainted—and every unsightly space or angle was today occupied by scarlet seats, canopied with canvas roofing. On the hill a balloon is anchored. It is crowned with an enormous Prince of Wales feather, and to it is suspended an illuminated car. Everywhere club-houses, railway stations, and all public buildings for the time became grand stands, thronged with people and profusely decorated. Many private boxes hung with damask and lace were erected on the sidewalks along the route, particularly in St. Paul's Church-yard.

TRANSFORMING THE CITY.

The decorations are said to have surpassed anything ever before known. Miles of the distance were given out on contract to be ornamented at the expense of the metropolis. Much also was done by subscriptions and by private enterprise. The lamp-posts were painted blue and gold. Venetian masts were planted at intervals of fifty feet, and joined by wires whereon flags were hung during the day and colored lanterns in the evening. The blackened time-worn stones of Temple Bar were completely hidden from view with flags and gilded ornaments. At the crossing of Farringdon-street was a splendid triumphal arch, erected at an expense of £4,000. Another, hardly less splendid, spanned Oxford-road. Flags, festoons, tapestry, wreaths, of every conceivable character, were displayed from housetops and windows, and across streets. A perfect wilderness of scarlet, gold and blue cloth, gold fringe, and other gorgeous decorations waved from the balconies and porticos, where gaily-dressed men, women and children pressed to view the procession and clapped their hands, and cheered and swung their handkerchiefs, and scarfs and hats in the air as the royal carriages moved past them. The Americans in the city were active in contributing to the success of the day. Next to the British, the American flags were most numerous. Both were often intertwined with mottoes, such as "Friendly Union the best Settlement of the *Alabama* Question," &c. The offices of the London representatives of the American newspapers and the West End office of the Associated Press were finely decorated. The royal arms on the Appointment Stores were burnished and gilded anew, and many of them were set off with loyal mottoes: "God Bless the Prince of WALES," "God Save the Queen," "Thanks to God."

LOYALTY EVERYWHERE.

All traffic was suspended throughout London, and Westminster vehicles were ordered off the route of the procession after 6 o'clock this morning, and pedestrians after 9 o'clock. Batteries of artillery thundered salutes from several points along the line as the procession moved, and the bells of all the churches in the Metropolis added their peals to the joyful din. Rosettes, favors and portraits of the members of the royal family were sold by thousands. Several medals have been struck in honor of the day and the event. The poets have been seized with the general fever, and many patriotic and thanksgiving hymns are published in the journals and periodicals throughout the island. At Windsor three oxen, barbecued, and hogsheads of beer feasted the poor of the neighborhood and the tenantry. To several parishes money received for seats along the route was donated by individuals and corporations, to furnish forth thanksgiving dinners for the inmates of their work-houses. Thousands of poor children were regaled in Clerkenwell. To-morrow the Prince of WALES receives an address from the Corporation of London, and the residents of Fleet-street will present a Bible to the Princess ALEXANDRA.

THE ILLUMINATION.

The western front and the entire dome of St. Paul's were illuminated to-night with ship lanterns and lime lights. The Bank of England, the club-houses, all the public buildings and the Appointment Stores were also illuminated, together with thousands of private dwellings and stores, and the streets through which the procession passed were brilliant with colored lanterns. The illumination of to-night will be repeated to-morrow night.

NO DISORDER NOR ACCIDENTS.

It was remarkable that in spite of the great excitement which existed among the enormous masses of spectators, there was little or no disorder. The Police at times found themselves powerless to resist the tremendous pressure of the crowd, and were obliged to call on the soldiers for assistance. The streets in the neighborhood of the line of march were impassable for whole blocks; but the greater part of the city was deserted, and large districts remote from the scene were silent as the tomb.

OBSERVANCES IN OTHER PLACES.

The day was observed as a legal holiday throughout the United Kingdom. Dispatches from the principal cities of England, Scotland and Ireland report thanksgiving services on a scale commensurate with their wealth and population. In many of them processions and religious exercises, similar to those in the Metropolis, took place. In the smaller towns, the villages and hamlets of England, Scotland and Wales, the day was celebrated with appropriate festivities. In Ireland special prayers were offered in all the churches by order of the Bishop of the Irish Church. In Dublin a Te Deum was sung at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the Castle and portions of the city were illuminated to-night. Thanksgiving services were also held in Exeter, Windsor, Leicester, Edinburgh, Henley, Oxford, Cambridge and Jersey. A special dispatch from Bombay states that the Governor and officials attended the Cathedral in state. The Parsees assembled in their fire temples, the Jews in their synagogues, the Hindoos in their temples, and the Mohammedans and other religious sects in their several places of worship, and offered thanks according to their various rules for the recovery of the English Prince.

At Berlin and elsewhere on the Continent the English assembled in their churches and held thanksgiving services.

Several Accidents During the Day—One Man Crushed to Death.

LONDON, Feb. 27—Midnight.—Several serious accidents happened today owing to the pressure of the great masses of spectators on the line of the procession. One man was crushed to death in Trafalgar-square, and numbers of people more or less injured. Two stands, each containing 150 persons, fell in under the weight and many were badly bruised.

The Thanksgiving at St. Paul's—A Retrospect.

It is eighty-three years since that noble temple, which is at once the proudest monument of WREN's fame, and the source of his bitterest disappointment, was the scene of such a ceremony as that which took place within its walls yesterday. On the 23d of April, 1789, GEORGE III. went in solemn procession to return thanks for the restoration of an intellect destined to soon again become obscured. The ceremony was most imposing. The royal family, the great officers of State, the Lord Chancellor and Speaker of the House of Commons, in their golden robes, were present to give dignity to the occasion. The bells rang, the cannon roared, the people shouted in acclamation. On the King reaching St. Paul's the voices of five thousand children were raised in a pæan of thanksgiving. Turning to the Bishop of Lincoln, PITT's old tutor, the King, greatly overcome, said: "I now feel that I have been ill." He soon recovered his self-possession. Opposite to him, as son of a peer, was CHARLES FOX. PITT sat behind his great antagonist. Near the King were his sobbing daughters, who really loved their father, and were overcome by the occasion. Near them, but no doubt concealed from their father's eye, were the hopeful heir apparent and his brethren, whose smothered laughter and irreverent behavior excited the disgust of their neighbors. The Prince of WALES of that day was in bitter antagonism with his father. An attempt to get up a demonstration in his favor, while on route to the Cathedral, had failed, and, as Lord BULKELEY wrote at the time, "He lost his temper in the city, and never recovered it afterward. At St. Paul's, he was in the worst humor, and did everything he could to expose himself in the face of an amazing concourse of persons and of all the foreign Ministers." Soon after, the publisher of the *Times* newspaper was tried and convicted of two libels reflecting on the characters of the Dukes of YORK, GLOUCESTER and CUMBERLAND, the King's sons, stating them to be "insincere" in their professions of joy at the King's recovery.

There is, we think, no fear that loyalty will have misbehaved itself in sacred precincts yesterday, or that we shall read next year, as may be read in the annals of February, 1790, that "Mr. WALTER was brought from Newgate and sentenced to pay a fine of £100 for libel in the *Times* newspaper on the Prince of WALES." Today the heir to the Throne has probably no warmer supporter than that same Mr. WALTER's son, unless it be the proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*, emphatically the cryer of the people, whose loyalty is even more obtrusively exuberant than that of the leading journal. Marvelous indeed has been the amount of history crowded into the period between the thanksgiving of GEORGE III. to that of his great grandson. Think of what those years have done for our own country. On the 25th of May, eleven years before that bright—for it was a bright and beautiful day—23d of April, the flannel-wrapped CHATHAM had told to his brother peers, "You talk of your numerous friends to annihilate the Congress, and of your powerful forces to disperse their army; I might as well talk of driving them before me with this crutch." In less than five years after we were independent, and when the ceremony took place at St. Paul's, our country was six years old. While King GEORGE was praying and praising, what was the state of France? The greatest convulsion of modern history was within a month of culminating. On the 5th of the following May poor LOUIS XVI. opened that memorable assembly of the States-General at Versailles with a patriotic speech. From that time till now convulsion in that country has succeeded convulsion, dynasty dynasty, and another revolution to-morrow would surprise no one.

But England has continued in her form of government almost unchanged; and, if any one takes the trouble to read attentively the domestic history of that country at and about the time of King GEORGE's visit to St. Paul's, and to contrast it with her state of today, he can scarcely rise from such a study without the conviction that the signs of popular contentment with the existing order of things in Great Britain, are decidedly greater now than then. Within two years after that date every imaginable sign of overt disaffection appeared. In December, 1792, a royal proclamation issued alleging that "the utmost industry was still employed by evil-disposed persons acting in concert with persons in foreign parts with a view to subvert the laws and constitution; that a spirit of tumult had manifested itself in acts of riot and insurrection; that His Majesty had, therefore, resolved to embody part of the militia." From time to time throughout the reign of GEORGE III. popular rage exhibited itself. In 1765 came the weavers' riots, then four thousand persons surrounded his home at Richmond, and, finding him absent, sought and found him on Wimbledon Common. Next day the mob stopped Peers going to the House, sent a stone weighing six pounds into the Duke of GRAFTON's carriage, which cut him in the hand with which he attempted to parry it, and bruised his temple. During that time Bedford House, the venerable home of the RUSSELLS, whence the patriot friend of ALGERNON SIDNEY had been torn to be taken to the scaffold, was garrisoned by soldiers. WALPOLE records his going to call there: "As my chariot had no cornets, I was received with huzzas. The Horse Guards were drawn up in the court." When the King opened Parliament in 1795, a bullet burst into his carriage. Three days after Lord GRENVILLE introduced a "bill for the safety of His Majesty's person," and on the same day, in the House of Commons, Mr. PITT brought in a measure for the "prevention of seditious meetings." What was the temper of the public mind in the reign of GEORGE IV.? What was it in the time of his brother WILLIAM, who saw the Reform riots of 1831? Never in the history of England has there been a reign of such domestic peace and contentment as the present. The indications of feeling which now create a ferment, would have been unknown and unnoticed sixty years since. What are Bradlaughs, Odgers and Dilkes to Norfolks, Stanhopes and Wilkeses? Instead of bills being brought in to prevent seditious meetings, Policemen are detailed to protect their promoters.

What Was Found in a Trunk.

From the San Francisco Alta.

A few days ago two gentlemen were desirous of each purchasing a trunk, and to effect the same went to an auction-house. The sales were in progress when they arrived. Very soon several second-hand trunks were offered and our friends bid on the same. One of them purchased a fine-looking article of the kind wanted, and then bid off an older and much worn one for his friend. The latter, however, refused to accept the purchase on the ground that the trunk was not worth the money paid for it—six bits. Having it on his hands, the gentleman resolved reluctantly to make the best of a bargain, and had it sent to his room. There he proceeded to open it, when he was surprised to find that it contained a lot of articles. Among them he found a bundle of letters apparently showing that the trunk had once belonged to a military officer, who had been stationed at some camp in Arizona. After rummaging about for a while and regretting his foolish purchase, he found in the bottom a small bag containing several rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz, some moss agates and a beautiful large amethyst. These relics of a life in a mining country he took to a jeweler, who informed him that the moss agates were unusually fine and worth $75. The amethyst proved to be a rare specimen, and was valued at $600.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

"THE NAIAD QUEEN" AT NIBLO'S.

The spectacle of "The Black Crook" was replaced at Niblo's Theatre, on Monday, by that of "The Naiad Queen." The representation and its audience differed in no material respect from the performances of the past few weeks and from the assemblages gathered to witness them. Like "The Black Crook," "The Naiad Queen" abounds in superb shows, and like that piece, it was acted in presence of a crowded auditorium. The story of the love of *Undine* for *Sir Rupert* is, however, used as the thread of the entertainment, instead of the adventures of *Rudolph* and *Amina*. Upon it are strung the brilliant scenes concerning which so much has already been written here and elsewhere. The best dances of "The Black Crook" are part of "The Naiad Queen," and, as of old, the March of the Amazons dazzles the eye, the dogs astonish and amuse, the goat rides with the ease of a practiced equestrian, and the MAJILTONS contribute the feats which may be safely declared inimitable. A few new incidents also call for notice. A good deal of fresh music is introduced, and is capitally interpreted by Miss KATE SANTLEY, whose sweet voice and personal charm, even in her present thankless rôle, produce a most agreeable impression; and by Mr. ARTHUR MATTHISON, whose singing affords constant evidence of culture and taste. And, among many dances, a contest between Mlles. DE ROSA, VENTUROLI, and ANDREANE, in the second act, may be cited as well worth witnessing. Mlle. DE ROSA was the heroine of the tourney Monday, and it is likely that she will wear her laurels until the run of the play terminates. Her performance is one in which nerve, grace and precision are combined with an effectiveness which the least appreciative spectator cannot mistake as the result of rare gifts and skill. Mlle. SASSI remains, of course, the *premiere danseuse* of the spectacle, and her success in the snake-dance proves that her talent as a mime, as well as a dancer, was as highly esteemed as ever. The representation passed off with much smoothness, and was at all points satisfying.

AFFAIRS AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.

In spite of the chilly weather a large audience was gathered at Wood's Museum, Monday evening, to witness the first representation of Mr. C. E. NEWTON's new drama entitled "Out at Sea." The piece comprises a prologue and four acts, and is, of course, of a highly sensational character. It commences with the abduction of the rightful heir to a vast estate and the destruction of the proofs of his identity, and ends with the capture and confession of the culprits, and the installment of the heir in all his rights. The principal characters, *Tim Coulter* and *Rick*, are played respectively by Mr. CHARLES T. PARSLOE, and his pupil "Little Sniffen." Abundant opportunity is given both to display their varied accomplishments as clog-dancers, vocalists and banjo soloists. The piece is well put upon the stage of the Museum, and the tableaus in the third act are exceedingly effective. Messrs. Keene, Rynar, Debonay and Lewis, with Misses Ryner, Penover, De Forrest and Arnot take part in the performance. The drama is announced for repetition every evening during the present week and at the Saturday matinee.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The third representation of the series of French performances at Robinson Hall occurs to-morrow evening. "Le Meurtrier de Théodore"—the original of the burlesque called "Who Killed Cock Robin"—will be acted. Several Saturday matinée performances, we learn, will also be entered upon without delay. M. JUIGNET does not slumber upon his laurels, and from his activity it seems not unlikely that the new birth of the Théâtre Français in New-York is close at hand.

Musical.

THE SEASON OF OPERA.

The sale of seats for the whole season of opera to open at the Academy of Music on Monday, was commenced yesterday. The sale of seats for single nights will be entered upon today. The performances to occur between March 4 and March 16 will be the last in which Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON and Mr. STRAKOSCH's other artists will take part in this City previous to their departure for Europe.

Miscellaneous.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Mr. LENT has reproduced, in magnificent style, the fairy spectacle of "Cinderella," and the rising generation of play-goers flock to the New-York Circus to behold the substantial illustrations there supplied to the familiar nursery-tale. A better entertainment could certainly not be offered to the young. Old heads will also find their meed of enjoyment in East Fourteenth-street. Every evening and at bi-weekly matinées a capital programme of scenes in the arena prefaces the spectacle. The performance of "Cinderella" is but a generous supplement of the regular and ever-attractive representation.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Local Option—Colored Militia—Executive Appointments—County Judges.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 27.—The reference of the General Local Option law to the Attorney-General, for his opinion as to its constitutionality, removes that subject from the Legislature, probably, for a fortnight to come. Bills applying to one of the wards of Newark, and to townships in Camden and Essex Counties, have been introduced, but will not be acted upon. Among the bills passed by the Senate, today, were the following: To incorporate the State Fruit Growers' Company; for the punishment of professional thieves; to incorporate the Monmouth Beach Company, for the development of a tract of land at Long Branch. The bill authorizing the purchase of MITCHELL's Atlas for the use of the public schools—one of the jobs of the session—was indefinitely postponed. None of the Anti-Erie Railroad bills have yet been moved in the House, it being understood that the Company has compromised its difficulties with the Paterson freighters, with whom the bills originated.

In joint meeting of the two Houses today County Judges were appointed as follows: JOHN GODFREY was appointed Judge of Atlantic County; JOHN L. KANOUSE, Judge of Morris County; JAMES M. NEWKIRK, Judge of Hudson County; JESSE STEWART, Jr., Judge of Warren County. The Governor today nominated Capt. HENRY W. MILLER and THOMAS S. NEGUS for Commissioners of Pilotage, and JOHN GARAGHTY and WM. TAYLOR, as Harbor-Masters for Jersey City, all of whom were confirmed by the Senate.

A bill was introduced in the House today to authorize the formation of ten companies of colored infantry, in addition to the present militia force of the State. Another bill provides for three Commissioners of Jurors in Hudson County, to be appointed by the Supreme Court, by whom all grand and petit jurors shall be drawn.

The latest plan for the reapportionment of the Congressional districts of the State gives the Republicans three certain and the Democrats two reliable districts, with two about equally divided between the parties.

The German Immigrant Society—Annual Report.

The German Immigrant Society has issued its annual report for 1871, from which it appears that the German immigration at this port during the past year amounted to 99,806, an increase of 12,389 as compared with the previous year. It has been ascertained that most of the present German immigration is directed to Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Missouri. Among the Mormon emigrants for Utah, numbering 1,580, were seventeen Germans and sixty-three Swiss. The receipts of the Society during the year amounted to $23,169 97; the expenses were $11,156 17, leaving a balance of $12,009 80.

Funeral Services.

The funeral services of the late LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, the well-known broker, were held, yesterday, in the South Reformed Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twentieth-street. They were conducted by Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D.D., Rev. T. S. HASTINGS and Rev. Mr. WOODRUFF. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. Julius Wadsworth, Peter Bynoe(?), Albert Havemeyer, E. S. Monroe, Jesse Hoyt, John O'Brien, Pierre Lorillard, F. W. Coggeshall(?), and Seligman(?).

The obsequies of the late GEORGE L. THOMAS(?), President of the Seaman's Bank for Savings, and one of the trustees of the Seaman's Retreat, took place yesterday, from his residence, No. 33 East Thirty-fifth-street, Bishop LITTLEJOHN conducting the services, assisted by Rev. Dr. MORGAN and Rev. J. D. MORGAN. The pall-bearers were Mr. Wm. A. Booth, E. C. Burleigh, Henry Grinnell, J. S. Williams, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Tucker.

JUDGE BARNARD'S JUSTICE.

An Attorney Fined and Imprisoned for Alleged Contempt of Court—The Victim's Version of the Case.

Yesterday afternoon a scene took place in the Supreme Court, in which Judge BARNARD was one of the principal actors. Mr. G. S. F. STILLMAN, an attorney and counselor of this City, was fined by the Judge $75, with one day's imprisonment, for contempt of Court. The following particulars of the occurrence are gathered from persons who were present at the time:

Near the close of the Court yesterday Mr. STILLMAN made application for an order for the salary of one JOHN W. BROWNING, and was answered by Judge BARNARD that such an order could not be granted; that a man's salary was for the support of his family, and the application must be denied.

Mr. STILLMAN then continued to urge his application, (the Judge meanwhile telling him to suspend the discussion,) and concluded by asserting that he could never get justice at his (Judge BARNARD's) hands.

The Judge, who at the time was engaged in hearing an argument, then said that STILLMAN had several times during a year past shown a disposition to browbeat and insult the Bench, and for his contempt on this occasion, in his refusal to suspend his application when ordered, his persistent interruption of a case on argument, and his insults to the Bench, it was ordered that he be imprisoned for ten days (subsequently modified to one day) and pay a fine of $75, he to stand committed until the fine is paid.

Mr. STILLMAN immediately pulled out a $100 bill and said he would pay it then.

Judge BARNARD said he could pay it elsewhere at the proper time.

Mr. STILLMAN was then moving out of Court, when one of the officers in attendance stopped him, and under the following order of Judge BARNARD conducted him down to the Sheriff's office:

At a special term of the Supreme Court, held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 27th day of March(?), 1872, present, GEORGE G. BARNARD, Justice. Ordered, that G. S. F. STILLMAN be committed to the County Jail of the City and County of New-York for one day, and pay a fine of $75 for gross and insulting language in open Court, refusing to desist when ordered to do so, and interfering with the argument of a cause upon hearing; that said STILLMAN insisted upon having an order that was improper; that he exclaimed it was an outrage, and that he could not get justice, &c. Whereupon you, the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, are commanded to arrest and detain for the above-mentioned time the said STILLMAN, for such aforesaid period of time, and until the payment of the said fine.

Dated FEB. 27, 1872.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, Justice Supreme Court.

By order of Court.

CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

A TIMES reporter shortly afterward called upon Mr. STILLMAN, in Ludlow-street Jail, and learned from him the following particulars of his version of the affair.

Mr. STILLMAN has for some time had a litigation with JOHN K. BROWNING to recover the sum of $240 98, due for professional services. Judgment was given in favor of Mr. STILLMAN, but BROWNING refused to pay the money. Thereupon Mr. STILLMAN had an examination which showed that BROWNING was an employe under the Department of Public Works, receiving an annual salary of $2,000, of which nearly four months' payment was due. Mr. STILLMAN then drew up an order according to the forms of law, calling upon the Comptroller of the City to pay over to him, out of this balance of salary, the said sum of $240 98, with costs. This order, Mr. STILLMAN states, he laid on Judge BARNARD's desk, for him to sign at the closing of an argument yesterday, and awaited the Judge's pleasure. The Judge took up the order, perused it, and signified to STILLMAN that he desired an explanation, which was given. The Judge then said that he could not grant that order, there being a law forbidding it. Mr. STILLMAN replied that that law allowed the salary of a man to be exempt from attachment up to sixty days prior to judgment, but this case did not come under that law. According to Mr. STILLMAN's account, some considerable argument took place, Judge BARNARD making, he alleges, some frivolous pretexts for not signing the document, and finally, in an excited manner, refused altogether. Mr. STILLMAN likewise became excited, and was indiscreet enough to say that such action as the present had given rise to the Bar investigation. Judge BARNARD then became very indignant, and said he would fine STILLMAN $75. Mr. STILLMAN says he immediately drew out a $100 note, offered to pay the fine; that this seemed to surprise the Judge, who then said he would, in addition to the fine, inflict one day's imprisonment, and, in spite of his protests, Mr. STILLMAN was carried off to Ludlow-street Jail. Mr. STILLMAN further states that he offered the fine to the Sheriff and his officers, who refused to take it. He says he believes in this action that Judge BARNARD was actuated entirely by personal motives; that he, Mr. STILLMAN, in association with Mr. W. H. PECKHAM, had an important case tried several times before Judge BARNARD, in which Mr. STOKES, the father of EDWARD S. STOKES, was the nominal defendant, though STOKES himself and the late JAMES FISK, Jr., were the actual defendants. In this case Judge BARNARD gave evidence, STILLMAN says, of a malicious feeling toward him, and moreover, Judge BARNARD being highly intimate with both FISK and STOKES gave judgment on each occasion in opposition to the facts of the case, and in favor of the defendants. This case is now before the Court of Appeals. Further, Mr. STILLMAN asserts that since he became a member of the Bar Association, on every occasion that he has had to appear before Judge BARNARD, &c., Judge BARNARD has given unmistakable evidence of having an unjust and malicious prejudice against him. He insists that the order which he yesterday presented to Judge BARNARD was perfectly legitimate, and any other Judge upon the Bench would have signed it without hesitation.

What the Spider Said to the Fly.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The tactics of the Copperhead of 1860, reproduced by Reform Republicans in 1872, makes the confidential circular inclosed of particular interest. If we know what the spider said to the fly in 1860, may we not guess what he is at now without a special revelation of H. G.?

Take away the signatures, and could you not easily fill the blank with names of those who think the coming elections in New-Hampshire and Connecticut are highly important in their influence on the coming Presidential nominations and elections? I don't know much about farming, but I do know that the ways of ambitious politicians are mysterious and past finding out; otherwise I should not see professed Republican Senators' speeches circulated as Democratic campaign documents, or the *Tribune* approvingly quoted by the Ultra-Democratic Press.

Trusting that the councils of ambitious and evil-minded men may be as thoroughly confounded now as then. I am, &c., ALPHA.

CONFIDENTIAL.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1860.
Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-street.

GENTLEMEN: The Connecticut State election, to be held on Monday, 2d April, is conceded to be highly important in its influence on the coming Presidential nominations and election. If it should unfortunately result like New-Hampshire, the effect must be very injurious. A number of gentlemen, deeply interested in the cause, have associated for the purpose of rendering material aid to the State Committee, toward defraying their general and special election expenses. The most strenuous efforts are being made by the Republican Party to carry the election at all hazards. The Committee have requested me to make an appeal to those firms engaged in the Southern and South-western trade. Below I give you a list of contributors, and if the effort meets your approval I will be happy to hand to the Committee your check, payable to the order of A. BELMONT, Treasurer. As there is no time to lose, I will be glad to hear from you by or before Saturday morning, March 24 inst. Yours, very truly,

JOSHUA J. HENRY.

Henry, Smith & Townsend	$500
B. M. & E. A. Whitlock	500
Lanes, Boyce & Co.	500
Hotchkiss, Fenner & Bennett	500
Charles M. Connolly	500
A. T. Stewart & Co.	500
Wilson G. Hunt	500
A. Belmont	500
Allen, McLean & Bulkley	250

Notaries Public.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The bill concerning Notaries Public, mentioned in your paper today, passed the Assembly, and is before the Senate. It was not drawn to empower them to take acknowledgments in other counties than the one for which they are appointed, but only to authorize their appointment for the county in which they do business, although they reside in some other county of this State. In these days of railroads and suburban dwelling-places, so many do business in the City who live beyond its limits that it is unreasonable to keep the law as it is; and this is so evident to all, that the bill meets with no opposition, and will probably pass the Senate at an early day. The suggestion you make for depositing the Notary's signature in other counties than his own, and then recording deeds certified by him in such counties without the authenticating County Clerk's certificate now required on each instrument is important, and a bill may be drawn with proper guards and submitted to the Legislature for making this law. M.

THE BALTIMORE SCANDAL.

Alleged Second Victim of Dr. Huston—His Antecedents.

From the Baltimore American, Feb. 27.

There is now in the city a young white girl, who some six or eight months since lived in Dr. HUSTON's family. She afterward lived with Mr. CARVILLE H. CARSON, and accompanied his family when they removed to Savannah, Ga. In a short time she came back and declared that she had been seduced by Dr. HUSTON, and that she was then pregnant. Dr. HUSTON was tried on this charge before a committee of preachers appointed by the Presiding Elder of his district. The girl's statement was contradicted in some of its minor details by the witnesses summoned by the accused, and the Committee did not think the case fully made out. They therefore declined to demand his suspension by the Presiding Elder. This trial occurred last November. When, therefore, these later developments were made, those best acquainted with Dr. HUSTON were more or less prepared for them and were not taken with that suddenness of surprise experienced by those who only knew him as an eloquent preacher.

As we have already intimated, no one seems to have much knowledge of Dr. HUSTON's antecedents. The place of his birth is not definitely known. During the whole of his ministerial career, prior to his coming to Baltimore, he appears to have been connected with the Kentucky Conference, although he spent some years in Nashville, Tenn., having been elected by the General Conference to the position of editor of a Church Magazine, published in that city under the direction of the Southern Methodist Book Concern. During the war he was a chaplain in Gen. BRAGG's Corps of the Southern Army. At the close of the war he returned to Covington, and from there he came to Baltimore. He was educated at some University in Ohio, (very probably in Cincinnati,) and Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON was his class-mate. All his relatives and connections are said to reside in the vicinity of Cincinnati and Covington.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Monday says that his friends are emphatic in their denial of the whole story, and assert that there is not the slightest ground for its origin. His friends further insist that the whole thing is a base conspiracy to injure the Doctor, and destroy his usefulness in the Church. He has been known as one of the most popular ministers of his denomination, and has done wonders in building it up in Baltimore.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 19 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE. ICE PITCHERS, ALL SIZES, FINE QUALITY, AT CLOSE PRICES.
—*Advertisement.*

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

It Works to Perfection.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething is perfectly harmless.

The Best and Surest Remedy in the world for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Save Fifteen Dollars.—Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

For Skin Diseases use Perry's Improved COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, warranted to cure red, white and matterated pimples and sores on the face, flesh worms, scaly eruptions and blotched disfigurations of the skin. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Furniture.—Drawings, sketches and illustrations sent on application, by mail or otherwise, for all kinds of furniture, curtains, lambrequins and other decorations. G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Europe outdone.

"Nomoll" is not a "cure all," being compounded solely for the immediate relief and permanent cure of neuralgia. Thousands can testify to the truth of this fact. Sold by all druggists.

A Specialty.—Lace Curtains in stock and manufactured to order from original designs. G. L. KELTY & CO., Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors, No. 460 Broadway. An American invention. Elegant, durable and economical.

New 7-octave Pianos, $290.—New Organs $45 to $60. New Melodeons, $50 cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

VAIL—HAYES.—At the American Chapel, Rome, Italy, on Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872, by Rev. R. J. Nevin, assisted by Rev. J. S. Wetherell, J. CUMMINGS VAIL, of Morristown, N. J., to LENA D., eldest daughter of David A. Hayes, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

BURGER.—In the City of London, England, Jan. 18, JOHN DEVOOR W. D. BURGER, aged 40 years.

CHAMBERLIN.—In this City, Friday, Feb. 23, Capt. LOT CHAMBERLIN. The deceased was for many years a popular steam-boat commander on Lake Champlain.

His remains have been sent to his friends in Plattsburg, N. Y., for interment.

DUSENBERRY.—At Tuckahoe, Westchester County, on Saturday, 24th inst., SARAH, widow of Charles Dusenberry, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Tuckahoe Station on the arrival of the train that leaves the Grand Central Depot at 9¼ A. M., New-York and Harlem Railroad.

DORTIC.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 27, JOHN J., eldest son of S. C. and A. A. Dortic, aged 22 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELDRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, 26th inst., ELLEN A., wife of James W. Eldridge, of Hartford, Conn., and eldest daughter of Rev. G. S. St. John, in the 29th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend funeral services at No. 18 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

FULLERTON.—At Gardner, Mass., Feb. 25, 1872, ARTHUR WARREN, eldest son of F. F. and Emily Fullerton, aged 3 years, 1 months, and 17 days.

GEARY.—On Monday, 26th February, 1872, at 6 P. M., at Woodside, (Newark,) N. J., GEORGE E. GEARY, youngest son of Daniel and Elizabeth Geary, aged 25 years, 2 months and 17 days.

Services at the residence of his parents, Woodside, on Wednesday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family invited without further notice. Interment on Thursday, at White Plains Cemetery, Westchester County, New-York.

GOODRICH.—At New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 27, GRACE LOUISE, youngest daughter of David F. and S. Eliza Goodrich, of Stockbridge, Mass., aged 18 years.

Remains will be taken to Stockbridge on Wednesday morning for interment.

HARRIES.—At Smithtown, Long Island, Feb. 27, CHARLOTTE E. HARRIES, widow of David Harries, late of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The relatives and friends and those of her brothers, Edward Henry and J. Lawrence Smith, are invited to attend the funeral at St. James' Church, Smithtown, on Thursday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M.

OSBORN.—In Brooklyn, on the 27th day of February, ISAAC WICKHAM OSBORN, in the 23d year of his age.

Sag Harbor papers please copy.

PANTON.—At Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 18, 1872, of consumption, ADELE A., aged 19 years, daughter of the late George B. Panton, of Jamaica, West Indies, granddaughter of Gen. G. Loomis, United States Army, and of Dr. Elihu Blake, formerly of this City.

Jamaica, W. I., papers please copy.

REID.—At Aiken, S. C., on 25th inst., CHAS. H. REID, of this City, aged 42 years.

His remains will be interred at Norfolk, Va.

SHERMAN.—At Milton, New-York, on Third day, the 27th inst., PHILADELPHIA SHERMAN, widow of the late James Sherman, in the 88th year of her age.

Funeral on Sixth day, the 1st of Third month, March, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STUYVESANT.—On Monday, of scarlet fever, ROBERT GEORGE, youngest son of Robert R. Stuyvesant, in the 7th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, on Thursday, the 29th February, at 10½ o'clock.

SCOFIELD.—On Saturday, the 24th inst., WM. H. SCOFIELD, of this City, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons-in-law, Samuel T. Rogers, Nason B. Collins and Henry Day, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 189 Madison-av., on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SCHELL.—On Sunday, Feb. 25, after a short illness, ALEXANDER M. SCHELL.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner Madison-av. and 12th-st., Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 1 P. M.

VAN VLIET.—On Sunday night, Feb. 25, WILLIAM VAN VLIET, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 226 East 57th-st., on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Interment at Rhinebeck Wednesday.

WHITE.—On Sunday, 25th inst., … WHITE, engineer People's Gas-works, in the 50th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 98 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Philadelphia, Southern and Western papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—On Monday, Feb. 26, after a lingering illness, ANNA CORDELIA, infant daughter of Henry V. and Martha J. Williams, aged 1 years, 5 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 29, at the Reformed Church, on Bushwick-av., near Koscuisko-st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.
will publish in a few days
SPECTRUM ANALYSIS
IN ITS APPLICATION TO TERRESTRIAL SUBSTANCES,
and
THE PHYSICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE HEAVENLY BODIES FAMILIARLY EXPLAINED.
By Dr. H. SCHELLEN.
Illustrated with numerous plates. 1 vol., 8vo. Price $6.
In preparation.
A cheaper edition of
DESCHANEL'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
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PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
12mo, cloth, Price $2.
"UNA AND HER PAUPERS."
MEMORIALS OF AGNES ELIZABETH JONES, by her Sister. With an introduction by FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. First American from the second London edition. With an introductory preface by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and a supplementary chapter on hospital training and nursing in the United States, by the author of "Woman's Work in the Civil War."

"I call her Una, for when her whole life and image rise before me, so far from thinking the story of Una and her lion a myth, I say here is Una in real flesh and blood—Una and her paupers, far more untamable than lions."—*Florence Nightingale.*

"There are few memoirs better calculated to produce a profound impression upon all who are susceptible to the exhibition of remarkable Christian excellence. It is one of the few books which renders piety attractive."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

"As a record of heroic, self-sacrificing life, we most warmly commend this book, confident that to not a few hearts it will carry a message, and that to some it will bring the gladdening sense of a clear course on which they may walk in the truthful service of God and man."—*Nonconformist.*

"It is really the duty of every one who can possibly do it to study the exceedingly beautiful character here presented to us. What she did was marvelous, but what she was is the deeper interest and the truer lesson of her life. A brave sister of mercy, she devoted herself from her girlhood wholly to the service of Christ in His poor, and few women have done as much in a long life as she in five-and-thirty years. Yet it is not her activity that strikes one on reading her memoirs, but her balance and harmony of character, the single-mindedness with which every duty, small or great, at home or abroad, was done with the one thought of its being God's work, His special will for her. Her work never mastered her, as important work is too apt to master even really earnest Christians; great as it was, she herself was greater, and able to hold it in its due place."—*Literary Churchman.*

*** For sale by all booksellers, or will be mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers.
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS,
No. 416 Broome-st., New-York.

NEW EASTER ANTHEM BY WILSON. "Christ the Lord," 75 cents; also, J. R. Thomas' beautiful ballad, "Dreaming, still Dreaming," 40 cents; "She Wandered down the Mountain Side," 40 cents; "Ellie Gales," Wellman, 40 cents; "Mignon" waltz, Godfrey, 40 cents, &c., &c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 711 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS are the only medicines needed to cure Consumption, and there are but two things to do to make the lungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good healthy condition, for when the lungs are wasting the whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive, even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body. If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies there and takes the place of food, consequently the patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastric juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the stomach and spoils, or sours and passes off without nourishing the system. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, and carry off the slime. The SEA-WEED TONIC is a very pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directly after eating, unites with the gastric juice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely of the PULMONIC SYRUP the food is turned into good blood and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient begins to gain in flesh the matter in the lungs begins to ripen, and they heal up.

This is the only way to cure consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began to gain in flesh. The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well. It is very important for them to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country, in the Fall and Winter season, is all wrong; physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet; they must walk about the room as far as the strength will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it, and are unwilling to stay in the house, I recommend a visit during the Winter months to Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more northern latitudes. Palatka, Mellonville and Enterprise are points I can recommend—a good hotel being kept at the former place by the Messrs. Peterman, while the accommodation and advantages of the latter places are also such as to facilitate the recovery of all who partake freely of my preparations and follow the advice I have here laid down, and which is more fully set forth in the circulars accompanying my medicines.

I am now permanently located in my new building at the north-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, where on EVERY SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., any one can consult myself free of charge. But, for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge will be $5.

SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER detects the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs, and its operation is readily discernible whether a cavity or tubercles have been formed in the lungs. They must expect to know if they are examined by the Respirometer.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box.

Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, North-east corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.
JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, New-York, wholesale agent.

ART SALE!
THE STEWART-KNOEDLER COLLECTION.
FEB. 28 AND 29.
THESE SUPERB PAINTINGS
Are now on exhibition free at the LEAVITT ART ROOMS
UNTIL 1 O'CLOCK P. M. THIS DAY.
THE "STEWART COLLECTION"
Will be sold on WEDNESDAY EVENING.
THE "KNOEDLER COLLECTION"
Will be sold on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, and will be on view until 2 o'clock P. M. that day.
Sale will commence at 7½ P. M. prompt.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.
The sale will take place at Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

PILES! PILES!
Permanently cured by absorption. Also, itching piles, fissures, prolapsus, stricture, and ulceration of the rectum or lower bowel, by W. A. MCCANDLESS, M. D., of No. 2,001 Arch-st., Philadelphia, and now at St. Nicholas Hotel. He spends every fourth week at St. Nicholas, for the purpose of curing these diseases. Best of reference given to persons cured.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.
The twelfth annual Commencement will take place THURSDAY EVENING next, Feb. 29, at 8 o'clock, at Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICES FOR A BANK, INSURANCE Company and law firm in new building, No. 2 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. Landlord on premises from 11 to 2.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL College Annual Commencement, Academy of Music, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained by applying personally or by letter at the College foot of East 26th-st.
A. FLINT, M. D., Secretary.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba drawn March 11; whole tickets, $20 currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars, or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 106 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above association will be held THIS EVENING, Feb. 28, at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., at 8 o'clock P. M.
JOHN J. FOLEY, President.
RICHARD MCGUIRE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Although the attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Feb. 27, was large, and the class of real estate offered by different auctioneers in many instances desirable, the market was not characterized by as good feeling as has been exhibited of late, and bidding was backward. This may arise from the fact that no single one of the proposed transactions was of special importance, and that the greater proportion of the property brought forward was at public auction and in single lots. On the Street business is active, and the inquiry for well-located up-town lots is strong. Considerable is also doing in rents. The following is a review of the business transacted at the Exchange:

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at public auction, sold City real estate as follows: Three-story frame store, dwelling and lot, No. 219 Bleecker-street, east side, between Minetta and Carmine streets; sold for $19,050; ANDREW VETTIS, purchaser. Two four-story Philadelphia-basement brick houses, Nos. 223 and 225 East Thirty-first-street, north side, between Second and Third avenues; sold for $10,500 and $11,000 respectively; J. N. BARTLETT, purchaser. Three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 12 West Forty-second-street, (Morris-place,) south side, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; sold for $9,800; purchaser, A. B. KELLY. Two-story and basement frame house and lot, on the south side of East One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, 346 feet east of Fourth-avenue; sold for $4,100; purchaser, F. HAZARD. One lot on the north side of Sixty-first-street, 205 10 feet west of Ninth-avenue, with party-wall on east line; sold for $7,000 to MICHAEL MCDERMOTT; two lots adjoining above sold for $7,100 and $6,000 respectively; purchasers, GEO. WIDMAYER and FRANCIS MURRAY. Also two lots of land on the north side of Jefferson-avenue, 175 feet west of Samuel-avenue, in the town of Tremont, Westchester County, sold for $180 each; purchaser, E. D. MATTHEWS. The following property was in addition offered by the same firm, and bids noted received. It was not sold, however, as the values in each instance placed upon the realty by the owners thereof was not reached. Twenty-four lots of land on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, and south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 90 feet east of Avenue A, extending to the Harlem River, with water front in front of same; $75,000 bid for plot. Three lots of land on the west side of Elm-street, between Canal and Howard streets, known as Nos. 118, 120 and 122, with three-story brick building thereon, plot in size 74.9 by about 85; $61,000 bid. Two lots on the north side of Canal-street, between Mott and Mulberry streets, known as Nos. 191 and 193, each 25.3 by 100; $20,000 apiece bid. These lots belong to the estate of GOUVERNEUR M. WILKINS, deceased, and a three-story frame-house and lot on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, (North New-York,) near Alexander-avenue; $4,200 bid. Two lots on Sixty-first-street, adjoining those above-noticed as sold, and two additional Tremont lots, also advertised for sale, were withdrawn without being offered. The Supreme Court sale of a house and lot on Fourteenth-street was, on Monday, erroneously announced for yesterday. The sale, unless adjourned, will take place to-morrow.

WM. KENNELLY, at public auction, disposed of a three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, known as No. 176 West Thirty-fourth-street, south side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, for $20,500; purchased by JAS. COSGROVE for a party interested in the disposition of the property. The same auctioneer also sold six lots on the south side of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 125 feet east of Eighth-avenue, together forming a plot in size 150 by 99, with an entrance from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 5 by 99.11; sold in one parcel to HENRY HUGHES for $22,000.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. offered at public auction, by order of the trustees of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of this City, the lease of the plot of ground now occupied by the "Old North Church," bounded by Fulton, William and Ann streets. The fee of the property cannot be sold, but a lease for twenty-one years with two covenants of renewal for two similar terms of years was offered. No sale, however, was effected, although a bid of $14,400 per year was received.

B. F. FAIRCHILD, through JOHN H. WILSON, auctioneer, by order of MARCUS F. HODGES, receiver of the Excelsior Insurance Company, sold at auction a four years' lease of the premises lately occupied by the Company, known as Nos. 130 and 132 Broadway, with covenant of renewal for twenty-one years, the lease being dated May 1, 1866, and expiring May 1, 1876. The lease, as far as we could understand, was for the building, with lot 26 by about 102, sold subject to a mortgage of $90,000, with taxes and assessments; rent $4,000 per year; also subject to sub-leases of other portions of the building than those occupied by the offices of the defunct Company, amounting in the whole to about $16,000, and also subject to a covenant to keep the building insured for $90,000 per year. The lease was purchased by E. F. BRAINARD for $3,400, a figure far below its real worth. As to the sale, an undue haste was manifested in the manner in which it was carried through, and had more publicity been given to the transaction, and the details of the property offered as well as the terms of sale more fully and plainly stated, a larger sum would undoubtedly have been realized toward the assets of the Company; in fact, we were subsequently informed by a gentleman, who, owing to representations made prior to the sale, that everything would be all right, and accordingly did not reach the Exchange in time for the auction, that he would have been ready and willing to have paid $10,000 for the lease sold. The office furniture of the Company, comprising three iron safes and other valuable assets, were subsequently sold at auction to the purchaser of the lease for $800.

The last sale of the day was one conducted by JOHNSON & MILLER, who, by order of the heirs of the estate of JOHN E. MEAD, deceased, sold the following Brooklyn real estate: One lot on the north side of Warren-street, between Franklin and Classon avenues, sold to PETER BERRY for $1,010; and five lots on the south side of Atlantic-avenue, between Schenectady and Utica avenues, sold to D. C. PLANK for $800 each; twenty-two lots, eleven each on Chauncey and Marion streets, between Howard and Saratoga avenues, belonging to the same estate, were also offered, but the bids received being deemed too low, they were withdrawn. The property on the corner of Flushing and Bedford avenues, embracing three lots, with a store, cottage and stable thereon, in addition, advertised for sale, it was announced had been disposed of at private sale for $8,000. In reference to the sale of other Brooklyn real estate by J. COLE yesterday, at the Commercial Exchange in that city, no report was received, but if received to-day the details will be published to-morrow.

To-day, at the Exchange, valuable City real estate on Franklin-street, on East Eighty-second-street, on First-avenue and on Hoffman-lane, near Eleventh-avenue, will be offered by JAMES M. MILLER. On Sixth-avenue, corner of Fifty-first-street, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co.; and on East Twenty-second-street, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE; also, desirable Brooklyn improved property situate respectively on Brooklyn and Columbia Heights, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co.

At private sale WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 8½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold the following City lots: Two lots on the north-west corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street, (together,) 50 by 80, sold for $6,000 cash. Same lots sold a few days since for $4,600. Also two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Third-street, 125 feet west of Fourth-avenue, each 25 by 100, sold for $2,250 apiece. Mr. RAYNOR also reports the sale by Mr. GARRETSON, broker, of three full lots on the south side of Sixty-third-street, 70 feet west of Madison-avenue, for $22,000 each. Same lots sold one month since for $20,000 apiece.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story frame store, dwelling and lot, No. 219 Bleecker-st., e. s., between Minetta and Carmine sts., lot 23.4x80	$19,050
4-story Philadelphia-basement brick h. and l., No. 223 East 31st-st., n. s., between 2d and 3d avs., lot 17x98.9, house 50 ft. deep	11,000
4-story Philadelphia basement brick h. and l., No. 225 East 31st-st., n. s., similar to and adjoining above	10,500
3-story h. s. b. s. h. and l., No. 12 West 42d-st., (Morris-place,) s. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th-av., lot 16.7x98.9, house 40 ft. deep	9,800
2-story and basement frame h. and l., n. s. East 121st-st., 346 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 20x100.10	4,100
1 lot n. s. West 61st-st., 205.10 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20.10x100.5	7,000
1 lot n. s. West 61st-st., adjoining above, same size	7,100
1 lot n. s. West 61st-st., adjoining above, same size	6,000

By Wm. Kennelly.

3-story h. s. b. s. h. and l., No. 176 West 34th-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of 10th-av., lot 19.4x98.9, house 50 ft. deep	$20,500
6 lots s. s. West 129th-st., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., together forming plot in size 150x99.11, with an entrance from 128th-st., on easterly line 5x99.11, sold together, one parcel	22,000

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller.

5 lots s. s. of Atlantic-av., 105 ft. w. of Utica-av., each 20x100, $800 each	$4,000
1 lot n. s. of Warren-st., 225 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 25x100	1,010

TREMONT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

2 lots n. s. of Jefferson-av., 175 ft. w. of Samuel-av., each 25x100, $180 each	$360

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$28,000.—A FULLY FURNISHED house, upon Lexington-av., near [illegible]-st., for sale; also, three-story, stone front. Particulars of F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

$13,000 FOR A THREE-STORY brown-stone house, [illegible] F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS, BELOW AND OPPOSITE Central Park; also street lots adjoining [illegible]. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WHARF AND STORES, RECENTLY KNOWN AS WALL-ST. STORES A, B, C, D AND E, ADJACENT TO WALL-STREET FERRY, BROOKLYN.

For sale or to lease on favorable terms, 240 feet front on the river, extending back to Furman-st. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 21 Pine-st.

E. J. CARPENTER, REAL ESTATE, NO. 8 3D-AV., BIBLE-HOUSE. PROPERTY SOLD, EXCHANGED AND RENTED. ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN OF PROPERTY.

JAS. R. EDWARDS, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 177 West 34th-st. Parties having property for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, are solicited to enter a description of the same upon our books; estates taken in charge, rents collected, &c., &c. JAS. R. EDWARDS.

FOR SALE—THE MAGNIFICENT STORE property at present occupied by STEWART, SUTPHEN & CO., as a wholesale grocery, Nos. [illegible] Fulton-st. and Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Henry-st., Brooklyn. The building is in every way first class, and the location unsurpassed for business purposes. It fronts on three streets, viz.: Fulton, Henry and Cranberry, and can be subdivided if desirable. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FIFTH-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY brown-stone house, next to one of the finest blocks above 42d-st.; built in best style, with all modern conveniences [illegible]. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 65TH-ST.—A SUPERB extra-size dwelling, of an elegant and new style of external design, for sale reasonably; also on and adjoining 5th, Madison and Park avs., medium and full-sized corner and inside dwelling houses and building lots, at lowest rates; Murray Hill, &c. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A FEW OF THE BEST-BUILT FULL-front houses, near 5th-av., in all the cross streets above 40th-st. and this side 52d-st. These houses are designed by eminent architects and cabinet workers; prices from $60,000 to $85,000. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 516 5th-av.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED—THE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, No. 121 East 30th-st. [illegible]; is now in perfect order throughout, and will be sold very cheap and on easy terms; possession May 1, 1872. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 246 3D-AV., 30 feet from 14th-st.; size, 25x25; lot, 100. House No. 114 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.; price, furnished, [illegible].

GRISWOLD & HURRY, NO. 744 BROADWAY, (ASTOR-PLACE.)

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, a valuable four-story house (with extension) on Columbia College lease, in West 49th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 25 East 17th-st., or Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

VALUABLE FOUR-STORY STONE house for sale on 21st-st., just east of Broadway, substantially built; can be altered for business purposes; lot extra deep; price reasonable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 25 East 17th-st., and No. 3 Pine-st.

SECOND-AV.—FULL FRONT, TEN SUPERIOR stone stores and dwellings; marble mantles and all improvements; [illegible] built and good for an investment; between 11[illegible] and 11[illegible] sts.; prices low and easy terms. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 516 5th-av.

$3,000 CASH; (THE BALANCE ON mortgage,) for a three-story high-stoop brick house, with all modern improvements, on [illegible]-st., near 2d-av. J. C. BAILEY, No. 50 East 4th-st., near Bowery.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEST BUSINESS portion of Washington-st., a five-story brick store, well rented. To a prompt purchaser a bargain is offered. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 25 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 60TH-ST.—TWO extra wide lots; price low, terms easy. Also, corner plots and single lots, on and near 5th and Madison avenues, below and fronting the Park. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND basement high-stoop brown-stone front, No. 206 East 18th-st.; also No. [illegible] East 18th-st. Terms easy. For particulars and cards of admission apply to JAMES CARR, No. 137 Bowery.

FOR SALE LOW—THE FOUR-STORY brick house No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., full width [illegible]; close proximity to Broadway makes it valuable for business purposes. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, [illegible] 8th-av., above 29th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house No. 119 East 28th-st., very desirably located, between Park and Lexington avs. Terms easy. For particulars and cards of admission apply to JAMES CARR, No. 137 Bowery.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK, and close to the grand entrance, two elegant houses, first-class in every respect; one [illegible] feet; one [illegible]. The terms are [illegible]. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 108 Broadway.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, comprising City lots, &c., &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP—Three story high stoop brown stone; all improvements; in good order. Inquire on premises, No. 208 East [illegible]-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A valuable property on Leight-st., near Canal-st. For sale at a BARGAIN. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—49TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., handsome four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60x1[illegible], block [illegible]; terms to suit. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 8, 12 AND 14 WEST 18TH-st., 25x125 feet, running through to 19th-st. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, one door below Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA LARGE HOUSE No. 2 Rutger's place; lot, 25x125. Also, stables [illegible] in the same neighborhood. For particulars inquire at office, No. 24 Rutger-st.

MADISON-AV.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT bargain, an elegant private dwelling, the fourth house north of [illegible]. Inquire on premises or of D. G. CROSBY, No. 122 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone houses; all improvements; one, 25x55, No. 200; other, 18x55x100. Call on OWNER, No. 241 East 53d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE SPLENDID PLOT OF ground on south-east corner of Fulton and Smith sts., Brooklyn, being 50 feet front on Fulton-st., and 150 feet front on Smith-st. This is the finest business location in the city, and is well adapted for any purpose where space and prominent location are desirable. The adjoining buildings are new and very valuable and attractive. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN, to close an estate, valuable property, corner Orange-st., 100 feet square; house, stable, two vacant lots. Inquire of R. A. DORMAN, executor, No. 96 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A FINE COUNTRY-SEAT AT RAVENSWOOD.

Opposite 86th-st., New-York; large mansion, in first-class order, barn, stable, &c., over two acres handsomely laid out in lawn and garden; plenty of fruit and shade; large water front; owner going abroad; WILL SELL CHEAP, on very easy terms. BLACKWELL & Co., Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

FARMS TO RENT

In the lower part of Westchester County.

One of 10 acres.
One of 55 acres.
One of 220 acres—two houses.
One of 200 acres.
One of 84 acres—two houses and mill.

BLACKWELL & CO., Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

An Elegant Country-Seat

FOR SALE at a bargain, [illegible] and a half of New-York, in Westchester County, [illegible] in the highest state of cultivation; [illegible]; [illegible] building, 60 feet front, 45 feet deep; [illegible] also, a new building, 40 by 100, arranged for a club-house or academy; sixty acres level ground, suitable for a race-track; also, a grist and saw mill, twelve feet head of water, never-failing stream; [illegible] four apple orchards, and one pear orchard, all grafted [illegible] in all parts of the house; in every respect a gentleman's residence [illegible]; the atmosphere dry, and adapted to weak lungs. A good house and lot, 25 feet front, in the City, will be taken in part payment. Address HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine.

AT GENEVA. FOR SALE.

The residence of the late P. T. Nafew, situated on Main-st., in the most central and agreeable portion of the beautiful village of Geneva, N. Y.

The house is substantially built of brick, contains fourteen rooms, is large and commodious; has a fine cellar, and furnished with all the modern conveniences, [illegible].

The ground contains about two acres, with good garden, and well supplied with choice fruit, &c. The whole property is in perfect order. For particulars apply to C. W. FABER, No. 68 Beaver-st., or to BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

CHARMING SUBURBAN COTTAGE residence, forty-five minutes from Liberty-st.; airy and comfortable rooms, at short stage fares; choice of depots and double-track roads; house has twelve rooms; modern design and fittings; extra large lot, with fruit, vines, garden, lawns, &c.; location desirable, and improving in value; best part of Elizabeth; seventy per cent. can remain. For particulars apply to West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) depot, close by, or address OWNER, Box 288 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE.

A first-class residence, containing all modern improvements in their most perfected styles, warmed by Ellis' hot-water heating apparatus, and supplied with hot and cold water and gas throughout.

The house is nearly new, two stories besides mansard upper story, and hollow brick foundation walls, and built in the most substantial manner.

About two acres of high and beautiful ground is connected with the place, with large vegetable and flowering gardens, extensively stocked.

This delightful residence is situated in the town of Bridgeport, Conn., on high, commanding ground, having an extensive view of Long Island Sound and inland scenery, and is located on the north-west side of the most beautiful street—Washington-av.—on "Golden Hill."

Any person wishing a home right in every respect is advised to call on J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 21 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn., or CAPERS, DAVIS & CLARK, No. 23 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE TRUSTS.—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND FURMAN-ST., BROOKLYN.—Very desirable dwelling, No. 32 Columbia Heights, adjoining Middagh, Park, three stories and mansard; commands full view of the harbor; lot, 25x130, with good building on Furman-st.; price, $30,000; will be sold separately, if desired. EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND.—Twenty-three acres, superbly situated, adjoining the Cunard grounds; healthfulness insured by recent drainage [illegible]; price, $40,000, or can be sold in parcels.

BELMONT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Homestead of late Jacob Lorillard, with thirteen acres of ground, near Fordham Station; [illegible]. House and lot No. [illegible] Centre-st., this City; lot, [illegible] feet. Particulars to any of the parties, 50 per cent. mortgage. A. R. MAN, No. [illegible] Wall and No. [illegible] Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE FOR sale at Fordham, [illegible]; ten minutes' walk from depot; [illegible]; plenty of shade [illegible]; piazzas on all sides of the house; about one acre in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees; stable and carriage-house. This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson, and one of the most desirable residences. [illegible] Immediate possession will be given; price $25,000, and terms easy. Apply at the office of the Phoenix Plaster Mills, No. 69 West 14th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE located on Washington-st., Norwich, Conn., [illegible]; spacious rooms and open grates; large closets in every room; all the improvements to be found in the most complete houses; stable; all outbuildings of the most approved order; grounds 142x375 feet; laid out by landscape gardener in the most tasteful manner, and well stocked with fruit and shade-trees. Photograph and particulars of HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT SING Sing, a most desirable residence, with all modern improvements; double house, two stories, with mansard roof; commands twenty miles of river view; seven minutes from depot; contains fifteen rooms, and is in thorough order; lot, half an acre, well stocked with choice fruit; good stable. Apply to HARVEY BAKER & SONS, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York, or to J. W. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, Sing Sing, who will show the premises; terms easy.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE Hudson, a house about forty-five feet square, with barn and garden, all in thorough good order and fitted up for both Winter and Summer residence. The house is beautifully located, with an extended view of the river, only a few minutes' walk from the station, and in an unexceptional neighborhood. The furniture is all nearly new, and would be sold with the property. Apply to JOHN S. WILLIAMS, No. 6 Wall-st.

FOR SALE. A LARGE HOTEL, FURNISHED,

at one of the most celebrated watering places in America. House newly furnished and property in A No. 1 order. Satisfactory reasons given for disposing of the property. Terms will be made to suit purchaser. Only small payment in cash required. Address H. G., Box No. 4,327, New-York.

A VALUABLE FARM NEAR THE VILLAGE of Madison; sixty-three acres of land in a high state of cultivation; large brick house, eighteen rooms, large outbuildings, fine green-house, fruit of all kinds, fine lawn; [illegible]. Also, many other farms, country-seats, village houses, building sites, &c., &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Real Estate Agent, Madison.

ESTATE OF THE LATE RICHARD T. HAINES, at Elizabeth, N. J., situated on Broad-st., North, Union and Westminster avs., containing about 50 acres, with large homestead, for sale in one body or in plots, by FRANK G. and DAVISON BROWN, Agents, No. 90 Broadway, or WILLIAM A. HAINES, Executor, No. 276 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 200x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $[illegible], part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

$18,000.—ONE OF THE MOST delightfully-located country residences in Westchester County; high ground, very healthy, three-fourths of a mile from station; forty acres good land, fine buildings, choice fruit, everything in good order. Apply at No. 116 East 23d-st.

A NOTED FARM OF ABOUT SEVENTY acres for sale one mile from Kensico, and three miles north of White Plains, Westchester County, located between the Harlem and Boston Railroads. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE, one hour from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey—all that can be desired, and free from every objection—with carriage-house; price $16,000; terms easy. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM H. ROOME, No. 201 West 21st-st.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, a valuable corner on the west side of 3d-av., above 125th-st., with a large brick building and twenty rooms; immediate possession. S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner 125th-st.

A HOME.—FLUSHING; THIRTY MINUTES from 34th-st.; nine and one-half acres; four in lawn; extensive fruiteries; modern house, frescoed, inlaid floors; greenhouse, stable, hennery, &c.; must be sold. Address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 342.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, one hour from New-York, a large, elegant and first-class country-seat, with a large water front, for sale or exchange for other property or first-class railroad bonds. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OPPOSITE THE VILLAGE OF Hackensack, five minutes' walk of depot, two and one-third acres, cottage, (twelve rooms,) barn, &c.; grounds laid out in lawn, shrubbery and fruit; terms easy. Apply at No. 63 Leonard-st., up-stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11, or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

$20,000 PROFIT BY THE PURCHASE of a property we have for sale, to a party who will make a builder's loan of $[illegible]. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 8 ACRES, ON Staten Island; convenient, healthy and pleasant location; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 28 Broad-st., Room No. 4, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FIVE NEW HOUSES FOR SALE—AND three to let, in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. L. F. HASKELL, No. 7 [illegible]-st., New-York.

LONG BRANCH REAL ESTATE.—Agents in New-York: FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY-PLACE FOR SALE AT SOUTHPORT, Green's Farms, Conn., on New-Haven Railroad, and about two hours from New-York, a desirable residence, with about thirty acres of choice land. Green's Farms district is one of the most healthy and pleasant spots between New-York and New-Haven. The place offered for sale has been the Summer residence for the past thirty years of a wealthy New-York merchant now deceased. It is about a mile south-west from Southport, Conn., and on the New-Haven Railroad, with depot on the place. Price for house, grounds, furniture, tools, carriages, live stock, &c., &c., &c., $25,000; terms easy; possession on a week's notice. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. J. TAYLOR, Green's Farms, Conn.

A BARGAIN.—SPLENDID COUNTRY-SEAT for sale at College Point, Long Island, adjoining the elegant residences of Messrs. Poppenhusen and Funke; situate on high ground, commanding fine water and inland views; three and a half acres of land, highly embellished with rare ornamental trees and shrubs; large, well-built house, containing eighteen rooms, with every convenience, gas, water, furnace, &c.; large stables, hennery, &c.; spacious conservatory; the whole in good order, and a very desirable gentleman's residence. The owner having recently removed to Europe, will sell at a low price on unusually liberal terms. Plans, permits and full particulars at JOHNSON & MILLER'S office, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

A GREAT VARIETY OF YONKERS property for sale or to let. Elegant building plots on easy terms. A very desirable residence on Warburton-av., near Glenwood Depot, on easy terms. Farms a specialty, by WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers.

N. B.—Will remove on April 1 to Warburton-av., opposite Village Hall.

FOR SALE—AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, a handsome country-seat of sixteen acres; view unsurpassed; grounds completely laid out, with cold grapery and green-house, fruits, [illegible]; house in complete order, with bowling-alley and billiard-room. For particulars apply to C. M. GIDNOUX, No. 165 Broadway, between 11 and 12 daily.

ORANGE, EAST ORANGE, MONTCLAIR, NEWARK.—Great variety of residences for sale and rent; valuable farms, villa sites, and other property in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. GERRY & KLOTE, No. 11 Nassau-st.

HAMILTON & WALKER, 6 NASSAU-ST., New-York, make specialty [illegible] Orange, N. J. Particularly desirable property in various prices for rent, sale, exchange.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO LET WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, NEAR THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Nos. 22 to 28 Broadway.
Nos. 1 to 7 Exchange-court.
Nos. 21 to 31 New-st.
Nos. 29 to 31 New-st.
No. 14 Broad-st.
Apply to the N. Y. GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO., Nos. 28 Broadway and 1 Exchange-court.

AT ELIZABETH, WESTFIELD, AND LYON'S FARMS, N. J. FARMS, DWELLINGS AND STORES TO LET. FARMS. Located in the vicinity of Elizabeth, N. J., adapted to Trucking, Dairy, or general Farming business. DWELLINGS. In Elizabeth, Westfield, Lyon's Farms, Linden, and on the Rahway Road, embracing houses of all sizes, for the accommodation of large or small families. STORES. Located on Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., five of which are new, and in complete order. Will be let to good tenants. Also, to let, a GRIST MILL, with water-power, (never-failing supply,) located at Cranford, N. J., desirably situated, and affords a splendid business. Will be let on very favorable terms. For particulars inquire of AMOS CLARK, JR., No. 7 Arcade Building, Elizabeth, N. J. Or BROOKFIELD, No. 21 Cedar-st., New-York.

WEST 23D-ST.—LEASE FOR A NUMBER of years for a club, hotel or large boarding-house in splendid order and richly furnished; iron safe, &c., 25x75, 120; can be had for $[illegible] month; possession. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 516 5th-av.

TO LEASE—FROM NOV. 1, 1872, A FIRST-class five-story, iron-front store, 25x[illegible], on 23d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; will be finished to suit. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 45 East 23d-st.

NO. 3 GREAT JONES-ST.—TO LEASE for business purposes, for a long or short term; building 26x120 feet, four stories and basement; alley way 22 feet wide on one side. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 28 Pine-st.

TO BOOK-PUBLISHERS, IMPORTERS of china-ware, and light goods—To Lease, the premises No. 680 Broadway, 30x130 feet, for a term of years; terms low. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway, one door below Pine-st.

NO. 3 GREAT JONES-ST. — STORE property.—The lot, with the four-story, substantially-built house thereon, to lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LEASE, the four-story building No. 431 East 12th-st., suitable for any kind of business. J. C. BAILEY, No. 50 East 4th-st., near Bowery.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE and basement on 8th-av. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT, AND first loft, suitable for store or manufacturing purposes; will be altered to suit tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 41 Wooster-st.

HOTEL ON 5TH-AV. TO RENT.—Thirty-five rooms, beautifully furnished, in successful operation. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., No. 28 Park-place.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY STORE, NO. 85 Liberty-st. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 95 Broadway.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OFFICE, NO. 95 Wall-st., third floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

5th-av., near 56th-st.	$7,500
18th-st., near 5th-av.	5,000
10th-st., near Park-av.	4,000
23d-av., near 6th-av.	4,000
40th-st., near Park-av.	4,000
48th-st., near Park-av.	4,800
Lexington-av., corner house	2,700
Lexington-av., near 34th-st.	2,400
46th-st., near 6th-av.	2,400
53d-st., near 7th-av.	2,000

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 1 PINE-ST.—56th-st., near 6th-av., three story, [illegible] $2,100 per year. 37th-st., near Park-av., four story, full width 4,000 per year. 6th-av., near 40th-st., four story, full width [illegible]. 45th-st., four story 3,300 per year. 49th-st., three-story 2,400 per year. 1,800 per year.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING UNFURNISHED houses: No. 15 West 20th-st., rent $3,000; No. 242 West 48th-st., rent $1,800; No. 164 Greenwich-st., rent $1,500; No. 48 Stuyvesant-st., rent $1,600; No. 157 West 19th-st., rent $1,600. For permits apply to WM. H. ROOME, No. 201 West 21st-st.

TO LET. Store No. 777 Broadway, opposite A. T. Stewart's store. House No. 11 Clinton-place, near Broadway, altered for business, wholly or in part. GRISWOLD & HURRY, NO. 744 BROADWAY, (ASTOR-PLACE.)

WARD & OGDEN'S Extensively revised list of FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, To let in the most desirable localities, now ready. OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

CHEAP RENT.—$200 PER ANNUM.—TWO new stores and dwellings on Broad-st., Trenton, N. J. Built with modern improvements, including gas, water and fixtures; the houses are three stories, brick, 22 by 56 feet, with cellar whole depth, and an extension of 20 feet; lot and garden 180 feet deep. Inquire of B. HALL, No. 245 4th-av., New-York.

TO LET—NO. [illegible] 8TH-AV., BETWEEN 51ST and 52d sts., a third floor, to a small family; a front and back parlor, hall bedroom, servant's room, dining-room, kitchen, with all conveniences, range, stationary washing-tubs, bath-room, with closet, and gas and water; rent $40 per month. Inquire at No. 100 West [illegible]-st., after 4.

TO LEASE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, with carriage-house and five lots on 5th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.; twenty rooms; all modern improvements; in good order; suitable for a boarding-house. J. C. BAILEY, No. 50 East 4th-st., near Bowery.

TO LEASE AT BULL'S FERRY.—House and ten acres of ground on the hill, in good order, and splendid view; boats run regularly to dock from foot Spring-st., and ferry from 42d-st.; rent low. D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 160th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

FURNISHED VILLA TO LET—KATONAH'S Wood, adjoining the Jay Homestead, Bedford, N. Y.; high ground, healthy region and commanding extensive views. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. [illegible] Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 23 Pine-st.

A—TO LET, UNFURNISHED—Houses in various parts of the City; rents from $800 to $3,500. J. C. BAILEY, No. 50 East 4th-st., near Bowery.

TO LET—COTTAGE AT RIVERDALE, ON the banks of the Hudson River, with several acres of land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 25 WEST [illegible]-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 480 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—TWO BUILDINGS adjoining, or the two upper floors of the same, situated on 7th or 8th avs., between 14th and 23d sts. Address Box No. 4,370 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—FROM THE 1ST of May, for about five months, a furnished house, within twenty-five miles of the City. Address I. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York City Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

DRY GOODS.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S, CORNER OF 19TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY. SPRING GOODS RECEIVED.

Most elegant shapes in Paris Coutille and French Woven Corsets.

Can suit every style of figure.

SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS, IN ALL THE LATE NOVELTIES. Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder-braces and Pads. NURSING CORSETS. ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS. Particular attention to orders.

GRAND OPENING OF AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN STYLES FOR EARLY SPRING, On FRIDAY, March 1, 1872, at the EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, 336 BROADWAY, And at the various City branches. Novel and elegant designs for ladies' and children's wear.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

Dress Goods. LORD & TAYLOR. Prints.

Among our Spring importations, lately received and just opened, will be found attractive assortments in the following goods:

DRESS GOODS.—The latest styles for Spring Wear, including Silk Armures, 27 inches wide, in all the choice colors. Also, Alexis Challee, Grenadines, Serges, Cretonnes, Poplins, Hernanis, Empress Cloths, &c., &c., plain and colored, in all the newest and most fashionable shades.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS.—Having given this department more than the usual attention, we are prepared to offer the newest designs found in the English and French markets, from 25 cents to 45 cents per yard. These Prints are well worth an inspection. Also, the "Dolly Varden" Prints, in endless variety, at 50 cents per yard.

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

THE EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY

Have arranged with their agents in Europe to forward them a large number of honest and capable servants, references fully investigated. German cooks, Swedish servants, Irish Protestants and Catholic servants of the best class. French maids, English nurses, single and married hands for country work. Bookkeepers, salesmen, mechanics, laborers, coachmen and waiters of all nations. This Company have a special charter from the Legislature of this State, and is the only authorized institution in this country to issue policies of indemnity against loss by theft. This Company has no branch offices in this City. Orders received only at No. 4 Union-square, next to East 14th-st., 4th-av. side. Orders by mail promptly attended to. This Company have over ten thousand regular subscribers in this City alone, and have agents representing the Company in all the large cities in Europe. Call and get a circular and examine the workings of this institution, No. 4 Union-square.

ALEXANDER WILDER, President.
A. D'ORVILLE, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE young girl, who has been an assistant in the household of a most respectable family for the last three years; would do as waitress and chamber-maid; can do plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; best of reference. Call at No. 216 East 51st-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of fluting; can furnish excellent City reference. Call or address LAUNDRESS, for two days, at No. [illegible] 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as a neat, plain cook; first-class washer and ironer; one who thoroughly understands her business; City or country; best reference can be given. Call or be seen for two days at No. 217 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED, good cook and baker; three years' best City reference from last place for honesty and sobriety; will assist in coarse washing of a small family. Apply at No. 333 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook; excellent baker; understands her business thoroughly; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address for two days No. 46 East 53d-st., corner Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT American young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can do embroidery or do chamber-work and waitress in a small family; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West 7[illegible]th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant nurse, thoroughly experienced in the care and management of young children; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth; has many years' City reference. Address M. E., Up-town Times Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

S. & R. V. ODELL supply employers in the City or country with reliable SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC. NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. ESTABLISHED 1862.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, lately landed, a situation in a small family as plain cook or chamber-maid; Brooklyn preferred. Inquire at her present employer's, No. [illegible] West 42d-st., this (Wednesday) morning.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; would like to go with a family to the country for the Summer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 110 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, ECONOMICAL woman, a situation as cook in a private family; can take entire charge of a house in absence of the family; best City reference; from last place. Apply at No. [illegible] 7th-av., near 41st-st., [illegible].

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's, 254 West 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as first-class waitress in a private family; has no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 112 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant English woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; good City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and game; an excellent baker; best City references. Call or address No. 60 East 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CANADIAN woman as cook, (first-class;) understands French and English cooking in all its branches. Apply at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 731 6th-av., near 41st-st.

GET YOUR SERVANTS AT THE MOST RELIABLE AGENCY IN THIS CITY. 200 FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS ON HAND. ALL WELL RECOMMENDED. At No. 155 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business perfectly; City or country; City references. Call at the EMPLOYMENT AND INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 731 6TH-AV., near 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and chamber-maid; is competent to all either place; has good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as chamber-maid and to do washing, or to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, with one year's City reference, a situation; will assist in the washing and ironing; is a thorough cook and laundress. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE and seamstress, a situation; is capable of taking full charge of an infant or growing children; can operate, and has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young German woman as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or waitress, or make herself useful; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is neat and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 229 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS SITUATION BY a very respectable young woman and first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; will take chamber-work and waiting; country or City; best references. Call at 726 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; will make herself useful; country or City; has good references. Call at No. 303 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference from present place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GOVERNESS, a situation; has no objection to East, West, North or South, provided it be a good family; can be recommended by some of the best families in this City. Call at No. 685 6th-av., French Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, a situation; has excellent testimonials from the best City families. Call at No. 685 6th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class chamber-maid. Call at No. 1[illegible] 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class nurse, infants or grown children; a regular nurse; has the best of City references. Call at No. 685 6th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and a first-class cook; both meat and pastry; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 37th-st., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.,) have competent and reliable servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fluting and puffing; best City reference. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st.

COLORED RELIEF—ROOM NO. 60 Bible-house; colored servants from Charleston, Savannah and the South direct; some now waiting positions.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's or families' washing; will give good satisfaction. Call or address No. 221 East 40th-st., top floor.

EMPLOYERS suited immediately with first-class help, of all nationalities, in any capacity, for City or country, at WALKER'S, No. 125 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid or chamber-work and waiting; has excellent City reference. Call or be seen at No. 1[illegible] 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, a few engagements for the Spring; City reference. Call at No. 571 6th-av., opposite Booth's.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; understands all kinds of nice cooking, game, jellies, dessert and pastry; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. [illegible] East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; understands dress-making; would travel with a family, or would make herself otherwise useful; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 129 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class cook; is a good pastry cook; would go with a family to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Address No. 229 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as excellent cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, meats, poultry, game; good baker; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 120 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; excellent reference; French or Southern preferred. Call for two days at No. 217 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman as competent nurse for an infant; can bring it up from its birth; is a neat plain sewer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 123 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class laundress in a small family, or as cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 209 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid in a private family, by a respectable Scotch girl; can be seen for two days at No. 250 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, SPEAKING French and English, the care of one or two children, and to do sewing. Apply at No. 230 East 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; can be highly recommended. Call at 118 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress in a small private family; best City references. Call at 237 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, engagements by the day; thoroughly proficient. Call or address No. 105 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as first-class cook; excellent references. Call at No. 226 West 30th-st.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper, or would take charge of growing children. City references can be seen for two days, at No. 300 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as good cook; an excellent baker; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 204 East 35th-st.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT LADY DESIRES to give her services in return for a comfortable home and moderate salary as companion to an invalid or elderly lady; would be willing to assist in sewing and housekeeping; references given and required; country preferred. Address Miss S., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman; married, three in family, youngest eight years old; fourteen years' experience in this country as a practical landscape gardener, also fruit, flowers and vegetables; wife as dairy woman if required; satisfactory reference given. Address D. CAFFERTY, 6 Bruen-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener; married, no children; Scotch by birth; twenty years' practice in this country; competent to take charge of a place where there are hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits; best City reference. Address J. J., care of B. K. Bliss, No. 23 Park-place.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man without any incumbrance; can take charge of green-house, flower and vegetable gardens; has six years' reference from his last employer. Address J. C., No. 876 Broadway, for two days, or Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; will make himself useful as a gentleman's place; good City reference. Address C., Box No. 302 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class single man of experience; understands his duty, and training and breaking of young horses to saddle and harness; unexceptionable City recommendations. Call or address J. S., private stable, 55 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family by a thorough waiter; keeps silver in excellent order; will be found most satisfactory; no objection to any part of the country; very best City reference. Address B. M., No. 562 6th-av., near 33d-st., in florist's.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, WITH best of reference, a situation as coachman or gardener; is an experienced driver and accustomed to the care of horses, cows, garden, &c. Call or address JAMES, No. 111 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place, greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers and vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man of long experience in flowers, fruit and vegetables; has only one child; good reference from last places. Address G. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man of thorough knowledge of his business in greenhouses, grapery, fruit and vegetables, and laying out new places; unexceptionable references. Address C. P., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, an engagement to take charge of a gentleman's country-seat; married; no family; good references. Call on or address T. B., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class gardener by a man who thoroughly understands all branches of gardening; has several prizes; the best City references. Address D. F. FIRN, Ryan's seed-store, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED Scotchman, a situation as gardener; understands the care of green-house and graperies, and all kinds of vegetables; no incumbrance. Call or address No. 231 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as first-class butler; can be highly recommended as being thoroughly trustworthy, &c. Call on or address X. Y., No. 283½ 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., jewelry store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT, a situation as coachman; can be recommended by his late employer, L. H. Tyler, No. 475 Broadway; no objection to the country. Can be seen at private stable, 222 West 45th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the care of horses, a situation as groom or second waiter; good City reference. Address H., Box No. 326 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN on a farm, by a single man who has experience at the business; understands gardening and the care of stock. Address FARMER, Box 187, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FARMER and gardener; married; understands the care of hot and cold frames. Address GARDENER, White Plains, N. Y.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman; is a steady and careful driver; has the best City references. Call or address EDWARD, No. 23 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Call at or address No. 12[illegible] West [illegible]-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, by an Englishman; has good groom and driver; has good reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 236, Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY married, a situation as coachman; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address M. L., Up-town Times Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent gardener; understands the management of graperies, greenhouses, vegetables and fruits and all branches of the business; has good reference from present employer. Call or address M. J. C., seed-store, No. 23 Park-place.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's establishment; will bear strict investigation; fourteen years' City references; no objections to the country. Address M. B., No. 116 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman and excellent groom; thoroughly understands his business, with best City reference. Call or address J. G., No. 57 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST DISengaged, not afraid to work, a situation as porter; good packer; good City reference. Address M. N., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NIGHT OR day watchman; has good reference. Address F. FINLAY, Box No. 181 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PORTER, A SITUATION; has good City reference. Address PORTER, Box No. 128 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A DRY-GOODS COMMISSION house, in New-York, a boy, who can write a good hand, and bring good references; one having had some experience preferred. Address Box No. 1,102 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN A WHOLESALE hat, cap and straw store, a young man who writes a good hand and is familiar with figures. Address, with references, Box No. 1,618 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PLAIN COOK; must be a good baker and pastry-cook; best City reference required. Apply at No. 40 West 25th-st., from 9 till 2 o'clock.

WELL-RECOMMENDED HELP IN every capacity; no charge unless a place is furnished. At Employment and Insurance Office, No. 731 6th-av., near 41st-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ACT AS WAITRESS and chamber-maid who is willing and obliging, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 14 East 23d-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 895, 897, 899 and 901 Broadway.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED for the Domestic Sewing-machine in New-York and vicinity. Apply at No. 96 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, south, from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the said assessment is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line [illegible], to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,
GRATE NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at W. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AT HAINES BROS., NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE, a fine assortment of first-class Pianos on very reasonable terms. A good second-hand, nearly new, very low for cash.

$250.—A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, carved legs, iron frame, and overstrung bass, for $250 cash. New Pianos to let. WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

AT THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY piano ware-rooms, No. 315 [illegible]-st., [illegible] pianos for sale on easy, [illegible] installments, or cheap for cash; also for hire.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

[illegible] sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Saturday, Feb. 10.	TRINACRIA.	Saturday, Mar. 2.	
Saturday, Feb. 17.	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Mar. 9.	
Saturday, Feb. 24.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Mar. 16.	
Saturday, Mar. 2.	EUROPA.	Saturday, Mar. 23.	

And another steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD. [illegible] tons burden—3,000 horse power each. Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.......................March 2, 11 A. M.
OCEANIC......................March 9, 4 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....................March 16, [illegible] P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

ALGERIA.......................Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
CALABRIA......................Wednesday, Mar. 6, '72
CHINA.........................Wednesday, Mar. 13, '72
ABYSSINIA.....................Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72
CUBA..........................Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY FROM BOSTON.

SAMARIA.......................Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
PALMYRA.......................Saturday, Mar. 2, '72
SIBERIA.......................Saturday, Mar. 9, '72
PARTHIA.......................Saturday, Mar. 16, '72
BATAVIA.......................Saturday, Mar. 23, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..............................$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at six A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Thursday, Mar. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 9, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Mar. 14, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Mar. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Mar. 21, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Mar. 6, at [illegible] P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth, Mar. [illegible]
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray, Mar. 20, at 3½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan, Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price, April 3, at [illegible] P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. Price, April 10, at [illegible] P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, Mar. 2, at [illegible] A. M.
FRANCE, Thomson, Saturday, March 9, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, Bragg, Saturday, March 16, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, Thompson, Saturday, March 23, at [illegible] P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, Griggs, Saturday, March 2, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON......Roussan......Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS...Surmont......Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE..........Danre.........Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT......Lemarie......Saturday, April 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 29.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. Connor, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. —, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 27.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the steam-ship BIENVILLE, Capt. [illegible], for Aspinwall, at noon WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. Weir.............April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh.......May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S Steamers sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. Morton, Feb. 29.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, (via Nassau,) March 7.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. Van Sice, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M. Steams to Havana: CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Saturday, March 2; CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wednesday, March 13; CITY OF MEXICO, [illegible]......Saturday, Mar. 23; CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 2. [illegible]

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., promptly, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Crowell, THURSDAY, Feb. 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, March 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, procuring the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

97 1-2 AND INTEREST.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

GUARANTEED

BY

N. Y. MIDLAND R. R. CO.

Road nearly completed. The Company assure us that TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING THE ENTIRE LENGTH of the New-Jersey section of the new Trunk Line to Canada and the West EARLY IN MARCH NEXT.

For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, No. 25 Nassau-st.

W. B. Shattuck & Co.

BANKERS,

NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

DRAW SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

THE UNION BANK HAS A CAPITAL OF £4,000,000 STERLING, AND DEPOSITS OVER £15,000,000 STERLING.

As it is one of the oldest and strongest of the London Joint Stock Banks, Time Bills drawn upon it always discount at the lowest market rates, and its very large cash resources enable us to DRAW DEMAND on the most favorable terms.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS NEGOTIATED, in this country and in Europe. Our experience in placing such securities and our European connections give us ample facilities.

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at [illegible] and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., BANKERS, No. 12 PINE-ST.

GRISWOLD & HURRY,

REAL ESTATE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY,

NO. 744 BROADWAY, N. Y.

OFFICE ENTRANCE ON ASTOR-PLACE.

Property bought, sold and rented. Insurance effected. Bonds, mortgages and loans negotiated. Particular attention to the management of property and estates intrusted to their care.

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE

QUEEN (FIRE) INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

PROPOSALS FOR $425,000 STOCKS AND BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, New County Court-house, City of New-York, until SATURDAY, March 2, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $425,000 of Stock and Bonds of the City of New-York, to wit:

Dock Bonds, authorized by chapter 574, section 6, laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1901, $250,000.

Additional new Croton Aqueduct Stock, authorized by chapter 820, laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900, $175,000.

Said Stock and Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November, in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock and Bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Comptroller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks and Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

No bids will be considered as less than par.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Feb. 23, 1872.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

Boston, Feb. 12, 1872.

6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT. CITY BONDS.

6s of NEW-YORK CITY,
7s of JERSEY CITY,
8s of HOUSTON CITY.

FOR SALE.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court Receiver of the estate, [illegible] of the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company of New-York, do hereby call a General Meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at my office, No. 173 Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of March, 1872, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, where all accounts and demands for and against such Corporation, and all the [illegible] of the creditors, will be [illegible] and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared. BERNARD CASSERLY, Receiver.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. [illegible], 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6 next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of [illegible] inst. until March 7.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

9 1-3 Per Cent. Upon the Investment.

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS.

AND AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, (COUPON AND REGISTERED.)

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,000 PER MILE.

In Denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100,

OF THE

Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway, of Indiana.

Price 95 and Accrued Interest.

This Road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs southwestwardly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive Counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for Twelve Miles at its Southern terminus the Celebrated Block Coal Fields of Parke County. It affords the shortest existing route to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport and all other intermediate points for the Block Coal, (now in such large demand,) Lumber, Cattle, Grain and other surplus products of this rich Agricultural and Mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 95 and accrued interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses AND TWICE THE INTEREST.

FULL PAID STOCK.

Connecticut Valley Railroad

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

Price, 95 and Interest.

RECOMMENDED BY

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 2,[illegible].

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 and 12 Per Cent.

CHOICE SECURITIES, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR, FOR SALE BY

Albert H. Nicolay, Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

Montclair Railway Company,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

H. S. LOW, Treasurer.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED

10 Per Cent. Bonds,

for sale by

George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 26th day of March proximo, for the purchase of

FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS,

issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run, with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.

The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 18, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the persons whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, [illegible] to be then delivered.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.

Attest: JNO. J. [illegible], Register.

St. Louis, Feb. [illegible], 1872.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will be limited to thirty days from this date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOSEPH S. FAY, No. 11 Exchange-pl., Boston.

JOSEPH [illegible], [illegible]

New-York, Jan. 29, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven directors and three inspectors of election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 2,[illegible] Third-av., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1872.

Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

[illegible] ANDERSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

SECOND MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway,

AT 90 AND INTEREST.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL ITS BONDS. The business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed at an early day. THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS EXPECTED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.

We also buy and sell the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold bonds of the

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD.

And those of the

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.

Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, are hereby informed that the sum of $4,999 64 has been applied from traffic to the 31st December, 1871, by the said Great Western Railway Company of Canada for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 15th day of March next.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c., Great Western Railway Company.

Feb. 13, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF the First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the undersigned Feb. 29, at 2 P. M., to adopt measures to enforce payment of the overdue interest on said bonds. F. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, No. 26 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 138 Chatham-square, and No. 2 New-Bowery, New-York.

NOTICE.—Interest on deposits made now will be dated from March 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000. ASSETS $10,[illegible].

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8th-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. Assets, $[illegible]. Surplus, $[illegible].

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 1[illegible], 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst.

J. F. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 16, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st day of February inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 7th day of March.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned, Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company, will pay a first dividend of THIRTY-FIVE CENTS on the dollar to those creditors of said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose claims have been ascertained and adjusted, at his office, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 26th day of February, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. of each day. Dated Feb. 21, 1872. HENRY F. FREEMAN, Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company. STEPHEN W. GAINES, Attorney for Receiver.

DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1872.

A Dividend of Twenty per Cent. will be paid to the depositors of the Ocean National Bank, on and after the 26th inst. H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller of Currency.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Feb. 21, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day ordered that the balance [illegible] of the Stock of the Company [illegible] and the same is hereby called for, and required to be paid to the Treasurer, at his office, in Hartford, on the 1st day of July, 1872.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

HARLEM BANK, FEB. 21, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand on or after the 1st day of March, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 19 to March 1, inclusive. L. ANDERSON, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1872, on the outstanding First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company will be cashed, (less government tax) by the undersigned on presentation at their office on and after that date.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.

New-York, Feb. 24, 1872. No. 25 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.—TOWN OF FLUSHING FREE road bonds.—Coupons of above bonds due 1st of September, 1871, and 1st of March, 1872, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, corner of Rector-st. and Broadway, on and after March 1, 1872. E. A. LAWRENCE, Supervisor.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 42d-st., and 4th-av.

8:00 A. M. Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M. Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M. Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M. Special Troy Express, on saturdays.

4:00 P. M. Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

5:00 P. M. Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M. Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo. Leaves on Sundays at 8 P. M.

11:00 P. M. Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st. west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.

10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass train.

3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on saturdays.)

4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.

5:00 P. M. Jamaica way-train.

All trains connect at Mineola for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—AT NO. 601 BROADWAY, McLEWEE & PUTNAM'S ILLUMINATIONS, of all sorts, for signs; crystal, prismatic, day and night signs, sand blasting and ornamental. Call and see.

McLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 601 Broadway.

A.—BANKRUPT STOCK OF IMPORTED real bronze and ormolu chandeliers, purchased from late sale, offering at one-third less cost, call and examine. Bargains in bronzes and glass.

McLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 601 Broadway.

A.—ALTOGETHER THE CHEAPEST place to purchase gas-fixtures, chandeliers, brackets, &c., is at No. 601 Broadway. Come to headquarters without hesitation or delay.

McLEWEE & PUTNAM, No. 601 Broadway.

RAILROAD IRON.—1,000 TONS "BAG-[illegible]"

Lowell's first quality fifty-six-pound rails in store and for sale. Inquire of T. V. ALLIS, No. 10 Broad-st., [illegible] Exchange-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ELEGANT CLARENCE, ONE VERY light brougham, extension Rockaway, one four and one two-seated sleigh; one fine robe, dog-cart; one two-wheel cart; suitable for a doctor, all made by Brewster, family and nearly new; brand new harness, &c. Apply to W. GUNBY, [illegible]

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, NO. 44 WEST BROADWAY.—Top and no top buggies, rockaways, four seats, [illegible] buggy, [illegible], pony phaetons, no top [illegible], Park Phaetons, [illegible]. Cheapest in the City.

CHILDREN'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Pony, six years old, 41 inches high, warranted sound and kind, and can be used by a child six years old; also, a wagon and harness for four children. Apply at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.

TO LET.—STABLE NO. 19 WEST 29TH-ST.; accommodations for five horses and [illegible] carriages, with rooms for coachman. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

A.—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND no-top buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.

DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

NOTICE.—IF THE OWNER OF THE horse left with the Doe, [illegible] does not call within six days I will be obliged to sell him to pay expenses. WM. MICHELL, [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROBINSON'S, 16TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5TH-AV.—Commodious rooms, richly furnished, in suites or singly; table as desired; the Grand Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, Cherry Valley, Otsego County, New-York, will open for summer season May 1; rates moderate.

CHARLES F. OWENS DESIRES TO inform his friends and the public that his new restaurant for ladies and gentlemen is now open at No. 62 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Large parlors and dining-rooms, with an excellent larder and careful attendance.

MELVILLE HOUSE, NO. 4 WEST 14TH-st., two doors west of St. James' Theatre.—First class English Chop House and Sample Room.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen, from $5 per week. LEONI & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

NO. 121 16TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Large room on second floor, with ample closet room, and single room, together or separately, with or without board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NO. 25 WEST 19TH-ST.—WITH BOARD—A handsome parlor and bedroom, for a family or party of gentlemen, including piano; also, other rooms; best of references given; a few table boarders can be accommodated.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board. Lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up. Transient board, $1 25. Dupont House, No. 165 Hudson-st., corner of Laight. Watchman all night.

NO. 204 7TH-AV., TWO DOORS FROM 22d-st., pleasant and cheerful location.—One or two rooms, with board; terms low; small family; references exchanged.

FIEUX HOTEL, NO. 10 WAVERLEY-place, corner of Mercer.—Large and small rooms for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; moderate prices.

VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, to gentlemen only, without board, in a house of a private family, No. 20 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms in suits and single, from $4 to $20 per week.

A DENTIST (OR PHYSICIAN) OF RE-spectability can now secure, for May 1, a first parlor floor, eligibly located, by addressing, with real name, (to secure attention,) S. H., Box No. 420 Post-office.

NO. 230 EAST 20TH-ST.—TO LET, with board, double and single rooms, first-class brown-stone house, all modern improvements; good table and reasonable board.

ROOMS, OR BOARD AND ROOMS, can be had in an elegantly furnished house, near [illegible] and [illegible]; references exchanged. Address [illegible], Up-town Office, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway.

NO. 25 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED, with board, large room, with water, pantry, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. References exchanged.

NO. 209 WEST 25TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let one or two rooms with board to single gentlemen; good neighborhood and convenient location.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE SECOND floor of a private house; arranged for two dentists or physician. Call at No. 27 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 38 EAST 19TH-ST.—TWO VERY finely furnished rooms on second floor, including piano, with first-class board, at moderate rates; also table board.

NO. 48 WEST 36TH-ST.—A LARGE room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, single room, with board; references.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—LARGE WELL-furnished rooms, with good board to families or single persons; table board, $4 50. 180 Bleecker-st.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms without board for gentlemen only, between Union-square and 5th-av.

MADISON-SQUARE.—FRONT ROOM, SEC-ond story, with board. No. 21 Madison-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164.—NEWLY FUR-nished front rooms, just vacated, to let.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WM. A. PARKER, CHANCELLOR E. BROOKS and THEODORE E. PIER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William A. Parker, Chancellor E. Brooks and Theodore E. Pier, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Park-place, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of [illegible], Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it, or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Park-place, New-York City, Room No. 4, in said district, on the [illegible] day of April, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIS BRISTOL, JR., TIMOTHY B. PARKER, and WILLIAM S. HUNTINGTON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Willis Bristol, Jr., Timothy B. Parker and William S. Huntington, composing the late firm of Willis Bristol, Jr., & Co., carrying on business in New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York City, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1872.

CHARLES H. HYDE, Assignee, No. 83 Spruce-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 20th day of October, 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Anson B. Birdsall, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH LEMAN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of ADOLPH LEMAN of Rhinebeck, in the County of Dutchess, in said district; and who was, to wit, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the District Court of said district. Dated at Hudson, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1872.

JAMES R. ALLEN, Assignee, Chatham Village, Columbia County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. DUNHAM, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. E. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

FINE ARTS.

ON THE 1ST OF MARCH.

FINE ARTS.

ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF THE POLITE WORLD,

Edited by LAURA KEENE and [illegible], with a brilliant corps of writers, And dedicated exclusively to TASTE, CULTURE AND REFINEMENT. Fifty cents a number. $5 a year. No. 24 Bond-st., New-York.

Now ready at AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND SLATE Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, [illegible]

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 209 WEST 23D-st., [illegible], between Broadway and 6th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; best [illegible]; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MLLE. NILSSON.

Return season in New-York of the brilliantly successful STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Last appearance of MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON, previous to her departure for Europe.

Messrs. MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH beg to inform the public that their season of ITALIAN OPERA will commence on MONDAY, March 4, when will be presented the greatest operatic success of the season, MIGNON. Music by Ambroise Thomas.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON in her original creation of	MIGNON
Mme. Marie Leon Duval	Filina
Mlle. Pancetti	Federico
Mons. V. Capoul	Guglielmo
Signor M. Jamet	Lotario
Signor Locali	Laerte
Signor Coletti	Giarno

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6, IL TROVATORE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 8, MARTHA.

SATURDAY, March 9, at 1 P. M., GRAND MATINEE. FAUST.

Grand Chorus and Orchestra and Military Band, &c. MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.

General Admission, $2; Reserved Seats, $3 and $4, according to location. Boxes, $20 and $25.

Seats now for sale at the Academy and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway. Steinway Pianos are used by the Strakosch Opera.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

IL TROVATORE! TO-NIGHT!

THE GREAT MULDER-FABBRI GRAND OPERA COMPANY.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 28, Verdi's popular opera, in four acts, IL TROVATORE! IL TROVATORE!

produced with appropriate scenery and accessories.

THURSDAY—DAS NACHTLAGER, or, A Night in Granada, introducing all the great artists. JACOB MULLER in his great rôle, that of the PRINCE REGENT.

MONDAY, March 11—The great spectacle LALLA ROOKH.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

THIS EVENING AT 8. Engagement of the young actor, Mr. CHAS. T. PARSLOE, And his talented pupil, LITTLE SNIFFEN.

In a new romantic drama by Chas. E. Newton, of OUT AT SEA.

New scenery, songs, dances and appointments.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M. The successful burlesque of POLL AND PARTNER JOE. Miss Pauline Markham, Belle Howitt, Bella Howard, A. H. Sheldon, and full and efficient burlesque company.

Preceded by the exciting melodrama of MARY PRICE; Or, A SERVANT'S TRIALS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER.............................MANAGER

THE GREAT SENSATION BURLESQUE, BAD DICKEY.

THE WONDERFUL VENTRILOQUIST, E. D. DAVIES.

AND IMMENSE STAR COMPANY.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

DAN BRYANT'S. 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

LAUGHING GAS.

THE LADY MANAGERS OF THE NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM, No. 24 CLINTON-PLACE,

Have the honor to announce that Dr. COLTON kindly volunteers one of his amusing LECTURES AND EXHIBITIONS, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, FRIDAY EVENING, March 1.

The entire net proceeds for the benefit of the ASYLUM.

The evening will commence with a series of BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS IN CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

WONDERFUL THINGS!—"QUEER Folks and Queer Doctrines of the Age," by JOHN GREEN, at the Allen-street M. E. Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 29.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS give the last Concert WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.

The programme will be a specially attractive one, embracing the most popular of their peculiar songs.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats for sale at the box-office and at the rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 59 Reade-st.

STEINWAY HALL.

The JUBILEE SINGERS' last Concert, with a most attractive programme of the Slave Songs which, as sung by these ex-slaves, have awakened so general an enthusiasm.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 1.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at the Hall and at Rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 59 Reade-st.

FRENCH COMEDY.

Broadway, Union-sq., ROBINSON'S HALL, 16 East 16th-st., FEBRUARY 29th, at 8,

LE MEURTRIER DE THEODORE. COMEDY IN THREE ACTS.

The original of WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN. Miss ANNA CAVE in her original character. Tickets at Hoffman House; W. Samuel, 71 East 12th-st.; Schirmer, 701 Broadway; Brentano, 714 Broadway.

THE CONCERT AND EXHIBITION so successfully given on Feb. 22 at the 7th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., will, by request, be repeated, with a change of programme, (some of the choicest pieces being retained,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25c., may be had at the door.

WONDERFUL THINGS!—"QUEER Folks and Queer Doctrines of the Age," at the Allen-street M. E. Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 29.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 99 East Houston-st.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 7 BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS, HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

NO. 1,131 BROADWAY, AT E. F. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Deal in rear of store. No. 1,131 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 68 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

I. O. OF O. F.

LEBANON ENCAMPMENT NO. 13, I. O. of O. F.—The Patriarchs are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late Patriarch CONRAD EISEL, from his late residence, No. 126 Stanton-st., on WEDNESDAY at 10 o'clock A. M. By order, WM. H. REYNOLDS, C. P.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1837. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PARENTS—HOME EDUCATION SECURES health, love of study, comprehensive, understanding, and ornamental accomplishments. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 123 Times Office.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT BOARD-ing School for ten young ladies, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury, near Red Bank, N. J.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 19. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

GERMAN CONVERSATION AND literature. Carl of Mr. F. W. CHRISTERN, No. 77 University-place.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens March 25; both sexes; $[illegible] a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A GOVERNESS WHO SPEAKS FLU-ENTLY the French, German and English languages, wishes to teach and take the entire charge of one or two children. Apply to O. B., No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

A LADY WHO HAS STUDIED SEV-eral years in Europe desires an engagement in a family to teach English, French and music; unexceptionable references. Address LONGFELLOW, Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE French lessons at his own or pupil's residence. Address L. C., No. 28 Clinton-place.

FRENCH LANGUAGE—PRIVATE LESSONS in the evening. Address A. B. C., Box No. 135 Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SARAH F. SMILEY, OF THE SOCIETY of Friends, will preach in the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., below 14th-st., THIS EVENING (Wednesday) at 7½ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING until further notice, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux, THE VETERAN.

This play comprises a variety of interesting situations, dramatic effects, domestic comedy, and EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX; NEW SCENERY, gorgeous and characteristic, painted from authentic sources. COSTUMES of the different nations, varied and magnificent. ALL NEW.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss BURROUGHS, and the sisters FRANCISCHINI and Signor NOVISSIMO.

WALLACK'S EXTRA.

BOX-BOOK OPEN For a second VETERAN MATINEE ON SATURDAY, March 2.

N. B.—The doors will open at 1 P. M., the play to commence at 1½ P. M. precisely, in order to admit of an early termination of the performance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH'S.

TENTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

Last week of MR. EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.

Last six nights of Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH as CASSIUS.

Mr. F. C. BANGS	as	MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER	as	JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN	as	PORTIA

JULIUS CÆSAR. MATINEE on SATURDAY, at ONE.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre; also at Ditson's Music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 4, MR. EDWIN BOOTH will, for the first time in New-York, assume the rôle of CASSIUS in JULIUS CÆSAR.

MR. WM. CRESWICK will also make his reentrée this season, appearing for a limited number of nights in the character of BRUTUS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

CLOSING PERFORMANCES OF DIVORCE.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

MONDAY, March 11, BENEFIT OF Mr. JAMES LEWIS.

March 18, 200th and LAST NIGHT OF DIVORCE. In preparation for elaborate production, the latest EXTRAORDINARY PARISIAN SENSATION. THIRTY-FIRST DIVORCE MATINEE, SATURDAY next, at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HUMPTY DUMPTY'S 18TH TIME!

Time Tells! Time Tells! G. L. Fox's Funniest Nursery Legend, Humpty Dumpty, Defies all Competitors. SEE HIM ERE HE GOES. Crowded Houses Nightly. New Stars, Bright Sensations and Frisky Fox's Frolicsome Fun. 18th time of Fox as Humpty Dumpty. 20th time of the Martens Cat Duet. 18th time of the Wilson Brothers' Matchless "Triple Parterre." First week of the acknowledged masters, Kynock and Smith, in a Novel Act. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2. Secure your seats early.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THE NAIAD QUEEN, with all the ARTISTS AND FEATURES of the BLACK CROOK.

GRAND CONGRESS OF STAR DANSEUSES! Last Week of Miss Kate Santley—Miss Jenny Lee. Last week of the Great Majiltons—The Goat—Clever Dog—The Infant Ballet—The Juvenile Athletes—The Spanish Minstrels—The Illuminated Fountain—The Cloud Veil—The Great Ballet Troupe—and the Amazonian March.

On SATURDAY, "NAIAD QUEEN" Matinee. On MONDAY, March 4, Mrs. JOHN WOOD, and her London Burlesque Company, with Mr. MARK SMITH, will appear in LA BELLE SAUVAGE.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—28th-st. and B'way.

MARRIAGE.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF NEW-YORK. HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY. THEATRE CROWDED TO THE DOORS.

The Talented Artist,	The Beautiful Tragedienne,
MR. MACKAYE	MISS GRISWOLD
AS COL. GRAY.	AS MRS. BROOKS.

MARRIAGE. EVERY NIGHT. MARRIAGE. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY. MARRIAGE. SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.........................Director.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.

FIRST WEEK OF THE ROMANTIC FAIRY SPECTACLE AND PANTOMIMIC PAGEANT OF CINDERELLA, by SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN, forming an exquisite and fascinating picture RADIANT WITH YOUTHFUL BEAUTY.

SUPERB ACTS IN THE RING BY THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS.

DON'T FORGET TO GO TO GEORGE SNEDDON'S benefit, to take place at HARRY HILL'S, No. 26 Houston-st., on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 29, when all the professionals in sparring and wrestling will appear. Mike Coburn and George Rooke to wind up the entertainment.

WONDERFUL THINGS!—"QUEER Folks and Queer Doctrines of the Age," at the Allen-street M. E. Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 29.

LECTURES.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Sixty-fifth Annual Commencement of this institution will be held at Steinway Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock.

The address to the graduates will be delivered by REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

JAMES W. McLANE, M. D., Secretary of the Faculty.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The ninth lecture of the course will be delivered at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. E. L. Youmans. Subject—Nature in Education. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

CLOTHING.

AT E. MINTZ'S, NO. 122 7TH-AV., ABOVE 19th-st., ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at prices. E. MINTZ pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c., from 25 to 50 per cent. more for gentlemen's Clothing, fifty per cent. more paid than by any other dealer. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. MINTZ.

OLD SILK HATS MADE OVER INTO the new style. Cassimere and Felt Hats cleaned, dyed and trimmed at JOHNSON'S, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, corner 31st-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY AT United States Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas, on the 4TH DAY OF APRIL, 1872. At the San Antonio Arsenal, will be sold to the highest bidder, the following ordnance and ordnance stores, viz.:

[illegible] Rifles, muskets, Springfield, cal. 58.
43 [illegible], light, cavalry.
363 Non-com. officers' and musicians' swords.
[illegible] Bridles, curb, cavalry.
1,104 Saddles, cavalry.
[illegible] Spencer Carbine Cartridges, cal. 56.
[illegible] Spencer Carbine Cartridges, cal. 52.
7,160 United States Centre-fire Cartridges, cal. 50.

Also gun-carriages and caissons, with limbers, wagons, spare wheels, cavalry and infantry accoutrements, horse equipments, and various other articles.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, Washington, D. C., or to the undersigned. CLIFTON COMLY, Captain of Ordnance, commanding.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMB—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, within their store:

[illegible] boxes fresh Naples Oranges.

147 boxes fresh Naples Lemons.

Cargo [illegible], from Naples, and can be seen on Pier No. 42 East River.

Immediately after, within their store:

140 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

[illegible] boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

[illegible] boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

[illegible] boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of KIERNAN MACK, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 19th day of February, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction at No. 530 Third-avenue, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of said bankrupt, consisting of a lot of ribbons, millinery goods, &c., &c., and the lease of said premises, at [illegible] A. M. on MONDAY, the 4th day of March next.—Dated Feb. 21, 1872. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVAL STORES.—Will be sold at public auction at the Navy-yard, New-York, at noon on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, by order of Rear-Admiral Smith, a large quantity of condemned provisions and small stores, condemned equipment stores, consisting of old [illegible] and hemp rope, [illegible] and hemp shakings, old canvas, [illegible] about [illegible] bbls. resin, belonging to the Construction Department. Catalogues of the articles can be obtained upon application to the Commandant.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay Director, U. S. Navy.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of [illegible] issued [illegible] will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, the 29th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., [illegible] 140 packages of distilled spirits, [illegible]

[illegible] United States Marshal, Southern District of New-York.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell [illegible] TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 5 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HANK SMITH AGAIN.

No Compromises with the Bowling-Green Bank Victims for $50,000.

Stormy Meeting of the Depositors Last Night—Opposition to a Compromise—Hank Smith's Docks—More Leases from the City Discovered.

THE BOWLING-GREEN BANK.

Stormy Meeting of Depositors Last Night—Hank Smith's Offer to Pay $50,000 Accepted.

A meeting of the depositors of the Bowling-green Savings Bank took place last night, at No. 75 Greenwich-street, with Mr. JOHN FOX in the chair. Mr. JOHN H. WHITE recapitulated the proceedings of the Depositor's Committee since the collapse of the bank. Mr. SMITH, the speaker said, proposes to pay over, in cash and securities, the sum of $50,000—$10,000 in cash at once, the rest to be paid at intervals during the next six months. Mr. ROCHE also may be brought to terms, and in all he expected that the depositors would receive seventy-five cents on the dollar. Mr. FOX, in alluding to HANK SMITH's offer, said, I think it as well as we can do under the circumstances. I don't see how SMITH can pay any more, and I recommend it to the depositors.

Mr. COULTON said: I do not believe in SMITH's proposal, or in making any settlement with him. SMITH says that he does not own the bank a dollar; if that is so, why does he offer to pay $50,000? I move that HANK SMITH and the others be criminally prosecuted. Mr. WHITE said he believed as a matter of law that all the trustees were responsible for the deficiency, but that SMITH, as one of them, offered to pay $50,000, and if the depositors did not accept this offer it would be the last chance that SMITH would give them.

A depositor said he did not believe that HANK SMITH would pay a dollar if he was not forced to do so. Mr. FOX said that this was the first tangible proposition that had been made.

A depositor wanted to know if the proposition of Mr. SMITH was accepted was there enough evidence to convict ROCHE, and make him disgorge his share of the robbery. In reply to this Mr. FOX said that ROCHE had exhausted his friends, and that on the other warrants out against him he would have to go to jail. ROCHE, he knew, was a wealthy man, and was moreover the most unmitigated scoundrel that walked the streets of New-York. He had never made the slightest attempt to secure the depositors.

Mr. CAULTON said that no settlement ought to be accepted from HANK SMITH and the other robbers. He would rather sacrifice every cent than not see HANK SMITH, ROCHE and SELMES all in Sing Sing.

One depositor said that he had been six years saving $2,000, and he was willing to lose every cent to see HANK SMITH in jail.

Mr. FOX spoke of putting the motion that SMITH's proposition be accepted. A storm of noes greeted him, and it was with much difficulty that he could make himself heard. He pointed out that it was better to get $50,000 than nothing, and urged the depositors to accept the proposal.

A depositor said he was emphatically opposed to accepting SMITH's proposition or compounding with his felony. When SMITH came there at the first meeting of the depositors he said, almost with tears in his eyes, that he had been among them for twenty-five years, and loved them all as brothers. That he had not defrauded them out of one cent, but nevertheless he would see that they were all paid dollar for dollar. He then published a statement that the deficit of the bank was only $17,000. And now, when through his robbery he has made poor men of all of them, and caused depositors who put all their earnings into his hands to have to beg from door to door for bread by day, and sleep in the station-house at night, he comes and offers them $50,000 to acquit him of all responsibility. He did not rob them of one cent, and yet he offers $50,000 to let him off and not punish him.

Much further violent discussion took place, after which the motion that SMITH's proposal be accepted was carried by a small majority.

After the announcement of the acceptance of the proposal, the depositor who had already said that he was willing to sacrifice his $2,000 to convict SMITH, said that he looked upon it as a deep disgrace that honest men should have to compound with the robberies of scoundrels like HANK SMITH, ROCHE and SELMES.

The Chairman here explained that it would be necessary that all the depositors should agree upon this proposition, and for that purpose a legal form would be drawn up for their signature. The meeting then adjourned at the call of the Chair.

In conversation with Mr. FOX and others of the Committee, it was learned that ROCHE had so far persistently refused to come to any terms with the receiver. The $400,000 worth of real estate he transferred to the Guardian Savings Bank will not be needed there, and application was made by Mr. FOX that it should be transferred to the Bowling-green Bank. This was refused, and Mr. FOX states that he is convinced that the conveyance to the Guardian Bank was made by ROCHE with the sole purpose of defrauding the depositors of the Bowling-green Bank. It was also learned that immediately on the collapse of the bank, REEVES E. SELMES, the Secretary, abstracted eighty-five of the vouchers of the bank. Fifteen of these have been returned and only those which implicate ROCHE. Seventy still in possession of SELMES are supposed to implicate others in many criminal transactions, which, so far, have remained concealed.

HANK SMITH'S DOCKS.

Additional Valuable Piers—Liberality of the Sinking Fund Commissioners—How the City is Defrauded.

The TIMES several days ago called attention to the fact that HANK SMITH had been systematically plundering the City for the past eight years by evading payment of rent due the City from the lease of Pier No. 40 North River. The amount out of which the City has been swindled in this instance has reached the respectable sum of $63,818, the indebtedness still increasing at the rate of $[illegible] per month, exclusive of interest. In the meantime SMITH is drawing an enormous subrental from the Albany Steam-boat Line for this very pier, and will, no doubt, continue to do so until the expiration of his lease in May, 1874.

Since the publications of these facts it has been ascertained that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, of whom A. OAKEY HALL was a prominent member, have been lavish in their bestowal of valuable leases upon HANK SMITH, and have leased to him for long periods four other valuable piers and bulkheads on North and East Rivers at a nominal rental. This property is, of course, subrented by SMITH for large amounts. The first of these little jobs was the possession of Pier No. 39 North River, at the foot of Vestry-street. It was leased to SMITH for ten years from May 1, 1869, to May 1, 1879, at $10,500 per annum, nominal rental. This pier is sublet to SMITH's Albany steam-boat line, and is used by the day-boats. The second privilege that SMITH received from his friends, the Sinking Fund Commissioners, was the lease of an entire bulkhead at the foot of Hoboken-street, North River. This property was bestowed verbally, and for an indefinite number of years, as the books of the Dock Commission show. He subrents the bulkhead to the Albany line for a handsome sum, while he pays to the City the insignificant amount of $750 per annum. The third donation by the Sinking Fund Commission was in February, 1870. This property is located on the East River, and is described in the books of the Dock Commission as the east half of Pier No. 4 and the west half of Pier No. 5, the bulkhead included. SMITH subrents to S. S. AUSTIN, the agent of the Albany barges, and realizes a handsome profit therefrom, as he pays the City only $[illegible] annually, the lease extending to the 1st of February, 1875.

The fourth lease to SMITH was made on the 1st of February, 1870, and consists of the east half of Pier No. 5 and the west half of Pier No. 6, with the bulkhead, on East River. This is occupied by Messrs. SCHUYLER & Co., for which SMITH receives a very handsome consideration. The City is supposed to receive as compensation the sum of $5,000 per annum. This amount has always been promptly paid when due, but it must be added that it is paid by Messrs. SCHUYLER & Co., and not by HANK SMITH, who, as said above, is paid in addition by the Messrs. SCHUYLER for the privileges of a dock for which SMITH does not pay the City a cent, but receives the greater portion of the rental. This plum Hon. HENRY SMITH will enjoy until the 1st of February, 1878. It will thus be seen that SMITH is receiving large sums that really belong to the City.

Shooting Affray in a Ball-Room.

At 11½ o'clock last night, JOHN DONOHUE, of No. 1[illegible] East Fifty-fourth-street, and JOHN CURTIS, of No. [illegible] East Sixteenth-street, being partially intoxicated, attempted to force their way into the ball-room at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, where a ball was in progress. As the intruders were not provided with the necessary tickets, RICHARD D. COOK, of No. 37 Jefferson-street, the doorkeeper, refused to admit them. A scuffle ensued, and during the fracas COOK drew a revolver and shot DONOHUE in the left thigh, inflicting a severe wound. An alarm being given, several officers appeared on the scene, and DONOHUE, CURTIS and COOK were arrested and taken to the Eldridge-street Police Station. DONOHUE was attended by Drs. SAVILLE and FARRINGTON, and the bullet, which had lodged in the fleshy portion of the thigh, was extracted, and he was then taken to Bellevue Hospital. COOK and CURTIS were locked up at the station-house, and will be arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court today.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

Mr. ANTHONY presented the memorial of the American Peace Society, and a petition signed by more than 12,000 citizens, in favor of arbitration as a means of settling international disputes.

ADOPTED AND PASSED.

Mr. CASSERLY presented the joint resolution of the California Legislature in favor of the establishment of certain mail routes in California and Nevada. Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post-offices, reported the House bill for the relief of F. E. EASTMAN, Postmaster of Chicago, and it was passed. Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to admit, free of duty, photographs to be exhibited at the National Photograph Exhibition at Cleveland, which passed. Mr. CONKLING called up a resolution requesting the President to send to the Senate a statement of the recommendations for appointments to office made by the Senators from New-York, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska and South Carolina. Mr. TIPTON regretted the introduction of the resolution, as Mr. CONKLING said he had offered the resolution as a means of showing the truth or falsity of the charge so often made, that he had been the recipient of a great deal of Executive patronage and was hanging on to the skirts of power to preserve it. Mr. SCHURZ said that the investigation could not be just unless it were general. Mr. TRUMBULL offered his amendment, suggested yesterday, requesting the President to inform the Senate at whose instance the tabulated statement of his (Mr. TRUMBULL's) recommendations, spoken of by Mr. MORTON on Friday, was made out, and whether similar statements were made out of the recommendations made by other Senators. Mr. CONKLING accepted the amendment.

THE SALE OF ARMS.

At the expiration of the morning hour the resolution went over and the Senate resumed the consideration of the Sumner resolution. Mr. MORTON said he hoped the Senate would sit it out today. Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, addressed the Senate. The debate on the pending resolution had taken a very wide range and therefore he might be pardoned for saying a few words on one of the subjects which had wasted much time of this session. He then proceeded to give his reasons why he would not vote for amnesty, either universal or general. He would not vote for either, because he believed it is to be more important that this Government should be just than that it should forgive unrepentant rebels and place them on a level politically with loyal men. Passing to the pending resolution, he said whatever others might do he would not vote for it, with or without the preamble, because the discussion had shown beyond all question that there was no warrant whatever for an investigation. He believed it had been demonstrated beyond all doubt that there was absolutely nothing to throw the least suspicion upon the nation or its officials. He would even venture to appeal to the mover of the resolution (Mr. SUMNER) to say whether he believed that if the investigation should be ordered it would bring to light a single act of wrong in morals or law on the part of any one connected with our Government. Mr. SUMNER—I believe it will. Mr. WRIGHT—I had hoped that the Senator would have answered otherwise. Mr. SUMNER—Oh, no. Mr. WRIGHT continued to argue that there was nothing in the matter demanding investigation. Who now believed in the alleged discrepancy between the accounts of the War Department and those of the Treasury, or in the alleged violation of our neutral obligations, or in any of the grounds adduced, even for suspicion of wrong-doing in this matter? And if an attempt to make a case for investigation had failed, why should the Senate order an investigation? But he would vote against the resolution, also, because it unjustly and unwarrantably arraigned the Secretary of War, a citizen of his own State. He knew the great worth of that officer, and his readiness to open his books and papers to the fullest scrutiny, and to have every official act of his laid bare; nay, he knew that the Secretary would prefer that he as his friend should vote for this resolution, but he could not consent to do so, because he believed it would be most unjust to subject him to a groundless investigation, and one which would at least imply wrong-doing. On his part he would oppose this resolution also, because there was no doubt it was aimed at the National Administration, and designed to impair its strength with the people. He was neither a Liberal, an Administration or Anti-Administration Republican; he was simply a Republican, or if it was preferred, a Union Republican. He rejected all other qualifying designations. The Republican Party had needed no other name to enable it to conquer in 1868, and it would need no other name to conquer in the approaching Presidential campaign; further, he thought it beneath the dignity of the Senate to turn Police officer and searcher of records, and to engage in the little business of running down the witness for another Government, which may or may not have been defrauded by its own agents, for he believed that was all there was in this case. Prussia had not complained; nobody had complained. There was no longer any discrepancy or any suspicion of a violation of our neutral obligations, nothing but mere suspicion that France had been cheated by somebody, and certainly he could not consent that the Senate should turn aside from its legitimate business to settle that question. But it is argued that should the investigation be refused, the refusal would be attributed to improper motives. Even if that were so, it would be no reason for a Senator to vote against what he believed right and just. He did not think, however, that the people could be deceived by the outcry that would be made if their investigation were refused. This was an era of investigations, and he would always vote for proper investigation for legitimate purposes, but he would not vote for this investigation, because he believed it was neither for the interests of the country at large nor for the protection of the rights of any of the citizens of this country. Its main purpose this measure would certainly fail, for the people had already decided that Gen. GRANT should accept of the Executive chair for another term. Mr. WEST thought it an improbable thing that the Senate of the United States should be called upon to frame a case against its own officials for a breach of the Neutrality laws. This bombshell had been thrown in the Republican camp by the Senator from Massachusetts, and it was, perhaps, a question worthy of consideration whether the Republican Party had a right to export such a hostile projectile from that quarter. He (WEST) was prepared to go as far as any one in making legitimate investigations, and in vindicating our national character, but he did not propose to try to dig up something derogatory to that character as a means of maintaining it. Referring to the Missouri Liberal Republican platform, he said that the most that could be said of the resolutions comprising it was that they were not inconsistent with Republican principles, and, therefore, there was no reason why any Republicans should leave his party for the sake of them. Mr. SCHURZ, in reply to Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's remarks yesterday, said that Senator had said that if this was not a question of the violation of the Neutrality laws, it was nothing; and had seemed to imply that he (SCHURZ) and Mr. SUMNER had been engaged in trying to make up a case for Germany. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he had not impugned the motives of the Senators; he had merely spoken of the effect of their acts. He would not say that the Senator, but he would say that the measure, was unpatriotic. Mr. SCHURZ said although he was proud to have sprung from the great German race, yet he was proud, too, of being an American citizen, and his interests, hopes and prospects were bound upon his American citizenship. As to the charge that this resolution was calculated to make trouble with Germany,—when that country had not complained at the time, was it likely that it would do so now? The resolution was not meant for Germany. The case as it stood was emphatically our business and not Germany's, and the fact that no complaint or remonstrance had been made would make our voluntary action in the matter all the more creditable to us. As to our relations with foreign Powers, the only way in which mischief to us could come out of this matter was by wantonly undertaking to defend a false position; and if any of our officials have wantonly betrayed us into such a position, it was our manifest interest to disavow their action, and to take a stand that we could honorably and safely defend. As to the questions of patriotism and duty to party which had been introduced into the debate, it was by doctrines and practices such as had been advocated here that parties were corrupted and destroyed and nations sometimes disgraced. Who were the true patriots. They who would advise the great American people to knowingly attempt to cover up what could not be covered up, in the hope that they might not be taken to task for it? Or they who, following the example of COBDEN and BRIGHT in the English Parliament, endeavored to raise the nation up to a higher plane of duty, where it could stand and say to the nations, "See here; we were not compelled to do this; there was no remonstrance, no complaint against us, but we did it because we thought it was right—because we wanted to be just to ourselves in being just to others." He had been amazed to hear Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN say that, as the alleged violation of a statute by the Chief of Ordnance did not affect our relations with Prussia, it was of no importance to show how important it was. He read from the official reports to show that by the sales of arms made in violation of that statute the country was disarmed, so that if any of the international difficulties then impending at about that time had ripened into a war it would have been found that the Chief of Ordnance had sold not merely the arms, but the defensive capacity of his country. This, he said, was established by that officer's own reports. At this point Mr. SCHURZ gave notice that he would move

"To amend the resolution so as to direct the Committee to inquire also whether breech-loaders and other muskets capable of being transformed into breech-loaders, were sold in such quantities as to seriously impair the defensive capacity of the country."

He then referred to Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's remarks on the General Order business in New-York, and said that the President's friends showed a great lack of discretion in so often dragging that subject into the debate. Mr. EDMUNDS inquired whether he counted himself among the number of those who were friendly to the President. Mr. SCHURZ replied that to the true and best interests of the President he certainly had always been very friendly. [Laughter.] He then returned to the item and the substance of his own former comments upon the General Order business, and said that although he had often been taken to task for those comments, no one had ever attempted to refute the conclusion he had drawn until yesterday, when Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN had attempted it. That Senator had not denied that there must be a power stronger than public opinion and stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury sustaining the abuse, but he had said it was the fault of the law and not of the Executive. His ground was that there had long been a doubt in the mind of the Secretary of the Treasury as to whether the Executive Department of the Government had a right to interfere with the arrangements made by the Collector at New-York for the storage of General Order goods. But it would appear that for a whole year that doubt had been resolved in favor of a system of robbery. Mr. HARLAN said the Senator talked freely about a system of robbery, but he had not stated his plan to remedy the abuse. Had he ever proposed one as a legislator, or suggested it to the Executive? Mr. SCHURZ said that the first remedy would be to remove the rascals at the head of it. Mr. HARLAN said that would change the men but not the system. The Senator had denounced the system. Now, what remedy did he, as a legislator, propose? Mr. SCHURZ replied: First, that that point was not now under discussion, and second, that the existing arrangements had been made, not by legislative but by Executive action, and that, having been made by the Executive, they could have been unmade by the same power. Mr. HARLAN—When were they made? Mr. SCHURZ—They were made by Collector GRINNELL. Mr. HARLAN said they were made long ago. He had heard this subject discussed in the Senate fifteen years ago. Mr. SCHURZ said that certainly a General Order system had existed for years, but it had been differently managed. Mr. HARLAN—How differently? Mr. SCHURZ—In the first place, more honestly and economically. The merchants were not plundered. Mr. HARLAN—That goes to the character of the men, and not of the system; and the Senator himself aided to put these men in by his vote. We are not here to discuss the character of the men. The Senator denounces the General Order system as all wrong and corrupt. Now I want him to state promptly the remedy he proposes. Mr. SCHURZ—I have already stated one remedy—remove the rascals at the head of it, and put honest men in their places. But does the Senator mean to say that the men at the head of the General Order business had to pass this body? Mr. HARLAN—The chief had. Mr. SCHURZ—Yes, Collector MURPHY had to pass here, if the Senator wants to know by whose vote he was made Collector. Well, Sir, I am not authorized to reveal secrets, [laughter,] but even that system could have been managed by an honest man in an honest way. Mr. SHERMAN here interposed, and said that there was no doubt about the power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the general warehouses. The General Order business had grown out of changes in our commercial marine, and the General Order goods were under the custody of the Collector of the Port. Who was responsible for them? The Collector of New-York claimed absolute power over them, but he (Mr. SHERMAN) doubted whether the law really gives him that power. A year ago, when the abuses were disclosed, a bill had been introduced which would remedy the difficulty by giving the Secretary of the Treasury power over the whole subject, but no opportunity had yet been found to test the sense of the Senate upon the merits of that bill. Mr. SCHURZ—We are told that the Collector has the direct disposition of these matters. To be sure he has, but who has the power to dispose of the Collector, if he insists on maintaining the system? Mr. LEET obtained his appointment in consequence of a letter of recommendation written for him to the Collector by the President. Will you make the people believe that another letter written by the President could not have destroyed that scandalous abuse? Sir, if the President of the United States was against that abuse and TOM MURPHY for it, there was a very simple way of correcting it. Men have been dispossessed of their offices for causes far less connected with the interests of the public service. [Laughter.] Mr. SCHURZ then read from his Chicago speech, stating he could not support Gen. GRANT if renominated, because of his usurpation of power in the San Domingo matter, and said he still believed that to re-elect Gen. GRANT would be to sustain a gross and dangerous usurpation. But, said he, it has been suggested that because I made that allegation, I am on the point of going over to the Democrats. Let me set at rest the souls of those who make that suggestion. I shall not go over to the Democrats. I have never thought of going over to the Democrats, and I do not think of it now; but what I do think is this, that there will be an opportunity of opposing the re-election of the President without voting for a Democratic candidate. I think there will be an opportunity of voting for as good a Republican as there is on this floor without voting for Gen. GRANT. [Applause in the galleries.] The presiding officer directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest the persons who applauded. Mr. SCHURZ, in conclusion, said he could not join with Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN in his gushing worship of Gen. GRANT, and quoted with approval Mr. FESSENDEN's remarks on those who were always slavering the President, and talking about his victories and his battles, and all that sort of thing. The people, he said, were grateful to Gen. GRANT for the capture of Vicksburg and other places; but they were still more thankful that Vicksburg and those places were no longer to be captured, and what they wanted now was free, honest and pure government. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN briefly replied. He disclaimed any attempt to arouse the native American prejudices, and denounced this as the first attempt to make the American Senate take ground against the honor of our own country. Mr. EDMUNDS and Mr. CONKLING discussed Mr. TRUMBULL's motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. CONKLING's amendment was adopted, and insisted that Mr. SCHURZ had admitted that he had held unauthorized communication with the agent of a foreign Power. Mr. SUMNER obtained the floor for the purpose of reviewing the whole question, but said he would prefer not to proceed today, and moved to adjourn. The Senate then, without reaching a vote, adjourned at 5:25 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, presented a remonstrance of 1,000 workmen in coal and iron in Huntingdon, Blair and Clearfield Counties, Pennsylvania, against the reduction of duties on cold iron, and Mr. PACKER, of Pennsylvania, presented the petition of thirty-nine citizens of Harrisburg, (workers in Harrisburg furnaces,) praying for a repeal of all duties upon tea, coffee, and such other articles of necessity or comfort as cannot be produced in the United States; that the duties shall be so adjusted as to encourage and defend every home industry, and to foster the honor and interests of the American laborer.

RESOLVED AND PASSED.

The Senate bill to constitute Shreveport, La., a port of delivery, was passed, with an amendment. Mr. SLOCUM's resolution, calling for information in reference to the inadequacy of accommodation in the United States Courts in the Southern District of New-York was adopted. Mr. MCGREW's resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all taxes on legacies and successions made or occurring previous to the 1st of October, 1870, was adopted. The bill reported last week from the Committee on Banking and Currency, to provide for the retirement of worn and mutilated national bank notes, came up in the morning hour, and was, on motion of Mr. MONROE, made the special order for the first Tuesday in April. Amendments to the bill were offered by Messrs. COX, ROOSEVELT and HOLMAN, and were ordered to be printed. Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported the bill to allow the printing of impressions of currency, notes, bonds, &c., for the use of *Heath & Co.'s Counterfeit Detector*. After explanation the bill was passed; also the bill directing officers of national banks to whom counterfeit, altered or spurious United States notes or national bank notes are presented, to stamp them as such. Mr. COBURN opposed the bill as giving too much authority to bank officers, who might or might not be good judges of money. After further discussion the House refused to pass the bill, and it was recommitted. Mr. MERRIAM, from the same Committee, reported a bill to facilitate bank clearing-house exchanges.

It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from the national banks of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, in sums not less than $10,000 and to issue certificates therefor in denominations not less than $5,000, payable on demand in United States notes at the place where the deposits therefor were made, such certificates to be held and counted by the banks as part of their legal reserve, and to be used in the settlement of their Clearing-house balances. The bill is not to be construed as authorizing any expansion or contraction of the currency.

After explanation by Mr. MERRIAM, the bill went over until to-morrow.

THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The House went to business on the Speaker's table and disposed thereof as follows: The Senate amendment to House bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri at St. Joseph—concurred in; the Senate amendment to the House bill allowing the transportation of goods in bond—non-concurred in and ordered to the Committee on Conference; the Senate amendment to the House bill for the survey of the harbor and river at Washington, D. C.—concurred in; the Senate bill extending the time for the completion of the Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship canal—passed; the Senate bill for the relief of JULIA A. SMITH, of Newark—passed; the Senate bill setting apart Yellow Stone Valley, in Montana, and adjoining territories, as a national park, came up. After further brief discussion the bill was passed. Mr. GARRETT asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution looking to the annexation of Mexico. Mr. PRICE objected. On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, the Senate bill to [illegible] district Judges from other districts while holding Court in the Southern District of New-York, was passed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House, then at 2 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCOFIELD in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill. The clause repealing the law for the publication of the statutes in newspapers was struck out, on a point of order, as being independent legislation, and therefore not in order in an Appropriation bill. Various discussions were carried on in the course of considering the bills upon agriculture, upon public buildings, upon the sale of ordnance stores by the War Department, upon Kuklux outrages and other matters. Finally, after getting through half the bill, the Committee rose, and the House, at 4½ P. M., adjourned.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The death of Mr. CHAS. H. REED, a member of the Produce Exchange, was announced at the Exchange yesterday.

Prof. F. LEROY SATTERLEE, M. D., will read a paper before the Liberal Club, on Friday evening next, on "Water."

Dr. LAMBERT continued his lecture on "Longevity" before a large audience, at the Academy of Music, last evening.

Troop D, of the Third Regiment, National Guard, Capt. BURCKHARDT, gave a masquerade at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last night.

The Commencement exercises of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College will be held at Association Hall to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

No meeting of the Committee of Seventy was held last evening, on account of the absence from the City of many members who are in Albany looking after the Charter.

JAMES DUFFY, a grocery-store keeper, doing business at No. 341 West Forty-third-street, was held in bail by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, for selling whisky without a license.

The claim of HENRY WESSER for the seat occupied by ISAAC ROBINSON was examined before the Special Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday. No action was taken.

"Fancies and Foibles" formed the subject of a lecture by Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, last night. There was a large attendance.

Prof. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS delivered at the Academy of Music, last evening, the second in his course of lectures on the "Comparative View of Human and the Animal Frame as Applied to Art."

During a quarrel last evening in front of No. 75 Carmine-street, HENRY LAMPS struck GEO. P. OWEN, of No. 63 Leroy-street, on the head with a club and wounded him severely. LAMPS was arrested.

The charges against Inspectors COOK and PRINDLE, of permitting irregularities in the discharge of the cargo of the steam-ship Idaho, not having been proven, the Collector has restored them to duty.

THEODORE SCULTZ, of No. 116 Forsythe-street, yesterday, at Jefferson Market, charged CHARLES PERROTI with stealing $40 worth of clothing belonging to him. PERROTI was locked up.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, CHARLES CAMPBELL, WM. RURR, and CHARLES KELLY were locked up on a charge of stealing $5.18 from RICHARD MORGAN of No. 250 East Seventy-seventh-street.

In the case of HENRY RANDALL et al. vs. WILLIAM B. DINSMORE, President of the Adams Express Company, reported in yesterday's TIMES, the jury has rendered a decision in favor of the defendant, and the Court granted an extra allowance of $100.

Yesterday afternoon JACOB A. KLANDT, of No. 3[illegible] Greenwich-street, laid $300 upon the ledge of his window and went away for a few minutes. He went to the window to get his money on his return and was considerably surprised to find it gone on his return.

A meeting of Greeley Republicans of the Sixteenth Assembly District was held last evening, Mr. WM. ATKINSON in the chair, and received propositions for membership. Mr. E. H. JENNY addressed the meeting on the injustice of the assessments on New-York City.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, the two pickpockets, REESE and SMITH, were arraigned for sentence. REESE, who is an old offender, was sent to the Penitentiary for twelve months and fined $250. His younger confederate, SMITH, was sent to the House of Refuge.

An audience of colored people filled Steinway Hall last evening, the occasion being a concert given for the benefit of St. Mark's M. E. (colored) Church, of which Rev. W. F. BUTLER is pastor. The entertainment consisted of solos, duets and quartettes, and was highly enjoyed by the audience.

At a late hour last night THOMAS A. WARREN entered the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police Station at the City Hall, suffering from a severe scalp wound, and said that he had been knocked down in Brooklyn by some unknown person. He was sent to the Park Hospital for surgical attendance.

JOHN BOYD, a shoemaker, residing at No. 318 Third-avenue, while returning from his work through Warren-street, yesterday afternoon, was attacked by a gang of Crispins on a strike, and was badly cut about the head and face. He was taken to the Park Hospital. His assailants made their escape.

On the January pay-roll of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, the name of NICHOLAS JUDGE appears as Sixth Assistant Clerk, at an annual salary of $2,500. The same name appears on the pay-roll of the Board of Aldermen as having been employed as ornamental engrossing clerk, at a salary of $3,500, for the first two weeks in January.

At Jefferson Market, yesterday, Justice COX held MICHAEL BRODERICK, keeper of a boarding-house at No. 221 Greenwich-street, in $500 bail for snatching $21 from the hand of Ex-Alderman JOHN H. BRADY. BRODERICK states that BRADY owed him a board bill and he could not secure the money in any other way.

PETER MCHUGH and WM. MCFARLAND, both young men, living at No. 230 West Sixteenth-street, became engaged in a fight in Sixteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, last evening, during which MCFARLAND bit off the end of MCHUGH's nose. The injured youth was attended by Dr. HANCE and left for home. His assailant escaped.

Three branches of the United States Circuit Court are now in session in the United States Building. Judge WOODRUFF sits in chambers for the trial of equity cases. The cases of the Rumford Chemical Works against JOHN HECKER, for violation of their patent on self-raising flour, is on trial before Judge BLATCHFORD in the District Court-room, and the Jumel case continues before Judge SHIPMAN in the Circuit Court-room proper.

The Executive Committee of the representatives of journals having claims against the City for advertising met yesterday. It was resolved that two members of the Committee, Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, of the Post, and Mr. H. A. PAGE, of the Era, shall go to Albany in order to have a bill introduced into the Legislature authorizing the Controller to audit and pay the claims of the thirty-six papers.

In May last, Mrs. BARBARA STEADEKER, of No. 151 East Thirtieth-street, purchased of DEALEY & CUNNINGHAM, of No. 369 Third-avenue, a table for $55, to be paid for by weekly installments. She failed to pay up, and yesterday Mr. CUNNINGHAM and a clerk named WM. J. BAIRD, went to the house to remove the table. Mrs. STEADEKER resisted and got badly crushed between the table and the wall. BAIRD and CUNNINGHAM were arrested for assault and held in $300 bail in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday.

In the Jumel case, yesterday, Mr. CHASE was examined and cross-examined at great length. His testimony chiefly related to the circumstances under which Mme. JUMEL made her first will, which was in 1850, shortly before she went to France. This will she refused to allow any one to see, and locked it up in an old cabinet. Here it was found by the witness during her absence. He read it, and found that among other provisions it left him an annuity of $500, and to his two children a large quantity of real estate situated in this City.

BROOKLYN.

Today's grand matinée takes place upon the Capitoline Skating-grounds.

During the week ending Feb. 24, 106,207 persons visited Prospect Park.

Yesterday a delegation of officials connected with the Pittsburg (Penn.) Water-works, inspected the Brooklyn Reservoir engines at Ridgewood.

The naval revenue patrol was made yesterday, through the Fifth Ward. No illicit whisky was discovered, but the former offenders were found digging their unused "mash tubs" out of the earth, as though making preparations for future operations.

Yesterday Marshal HARLOW arrested JOSEPH LEINBRENNER and JACOB SCHLESENBROEK, of Ellery-street, for violating the Revenue laws by neglecting to pay the special tax imposed upon retail liquor-dealers. SCHLESENBROEK was discharged by the Commissioner and LEINBRENNER was held to bail in $500.

LONG ISLAND.

The South Side Railroad freight tariffs are to be lowered March 1.

The Flushing Water bill has passed the Legislature and has been signed by the Governor.

There are at present in the Queens County Jail forty-nine prisoners. Of this number, three are confined for murder.

On Monday night, the man LEARY, who was injured in the boiler, in Colleman's oil works, Long Island City, died at his residence.

An indignation meeting has been called by some of the residents [illegible] against the action of the Supervisors of Queens County in locating the Court-house at Mineola.

EMMA, aged five years, a child of Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, of Flushing, was fatally burned yesterday, and died from the effects a few hours later. She was alone in a room with three other children, and her clothing caught fire.

In the Queen's County Court of Sessions, yesterday, Hon. JOHN H. AGNEW appeared representing the Attorney-General, and asked that the Grand Jury be adjourned over till Wednesday next, to afford him time to procure the evidence necessary for the indictment of the justices and constables of Newtown. His request was granted. An effort is being made to indict one of the Aldermen of Long Island City for forgery.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

On the arrival at Mamaroneck of the 5½ P. M. train of the New-Haven Railroad from the City, yesterday, the horses attached to the carriage of Mr. HANNA became frightened, and knocked over the carriage of Mr. J. P. KNAPP, dashed it to pieces, and severely injured the latter's coachman.

As Mr. HENRY SLOAN, residing on the premises of Mr. LEGGETT, coal merchant, near the Bronxville Station, was entering the building in which his rooms are situated, a few nights ago, two men ran out, one of them shooting him. The ball passed through his coat, grazing his left shoulder. Mr. SLOAN then fired his own pistol in the direction from which the flash of the robber's pistol had proceeded, and almost immediately afterward found himself grappled round the throat by a third man of the gang, with whom he had a desperate struggle. The robber succeeded in releasing himself, and made his escape; but Mr. SLOAN, on obtaining a light, found his hands covered with blood.

STATEN ISLAND.

JAMES GILROY was arrested yesterday, at Stapleton, as a disorderly character. On being arraigned before Justice GARRETT he was unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, and was sent to the County Jail.

Two pilots of the North Shore Staten Island Ferry were dismissed the Company's service yesterday for colliding their vessels in December last while passing in different directions. They were suspended at the time by the Local Steam-boat Inspectors.

A fire was discovered at an early hour yesterday morning in the boarding-house of Mrs. BREDENBURGH, on the corner of York-avenue and Richmond-terrace, caused by a defective flue. The loss to building is $1,000, and to furniture $500. Partly insured.

As the Staten Island ferry-boat *Westfield* was making her 4 o'clock trip, yesterday, and when between Stapleton and Quarantine Landing, an unknown man jumped overboard. The engines were immediately reversed, and the man picked up in an insensible condition and landed at Quarantine.

NEW-JERSEY.

Bishop ODENHEIMER is seriously ill.

The Jersey City Treasurer yesterday reported a bank balance in favor of the city of $120,890.

The home of Mr. JOHN CARTER, at Montclair, was robbed of $400 worth of property during Monday night.

New-Jersey has 1,006 registered vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 86,230 tons. Of the vessels, 470 are schooners, 300 sloops, and 39 steamers.

The annual session of the New-Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commences its session at Trenton today. Bishop AMES will preside.

Three men, HOGAN, BURNS and GALLAGHER, have been committed in Jersey City to answer the charge of attempting to rob JOHN JENNINGS in the Fourth Precinct on Saturday night.

CAROLINE ROCK and KATE REMINGTON have been arrested in Newark charged with being professional sneak thieves. Over $100 worth of property stolen from a Mrs. BURLEIGH, on Canal-street, was found in their possession.

The depot at Vineland, on the Philadelphia and Cape May Railroad, was burned at an early hour yesterday morning. The building was completely destroyed. Most of the freight was saved. The loss is about $4,500.

The Hoboken Board of Education has censured the German teacher, CLEMMENTS, for his severe punishment of the lad WHITE some weeks ago, and has notified him that any offence of a similar kind will result in his dismissal.

FREDERICK TAYLOR, formerly employed by H. H. OSBORNE, a sewing-machine agent, was yesterday arrested in Jersey City charged with collecting $65 under false pretenses. He delivered over $13 of the amount taken.

Mayor O'NEILL, of Jersey City, has prepared a veto to the resolution purchasing the Harrison estate, on the ground that it would not be advisable to make the purchase while the city finances are in their present condition.

Coroner BURNS last evening held an inquest on the body of MARTIN ROBINSON, who died on Saturday night in a miserable hovel on Steuben-street, Jersey City. The jury returned a verdict of death from congestion of the brain, superinduced by intoxication.

Mr. J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, and a number of the other officers of that corporation were yesterday in Jersey City. They spent the day in examining the works, with a view to certain projected improvements.

The Hudson County Grand Jury has adjourned until Monday, when they will present the remaining indictments found, and complete their work. It is stated that indictments have been found against other Jersey City officials than those which have already been made public.

Two girls, CAROLINE ROCK and KATE REMINGTON, aged fourteen years, each have been identified as the persons who by means of false keys robbed the house of Mrs. BURLEIGH, North Canal-street, Newark, of about $100 worth of jewelry and clothing. The missing property was found in the girls' room.

The residence of Mr. A. VAUGHN, in Madison-avenue, Elizabeth, was entered by burglars while the family were at breakfast yesterday morning. A large quantity of jewelry and clothing were stolen, their value being altogether about $1,000. The thieves climbed up the piazza and entered the second-story windows.

The dye-house at the Dolphin Mills, Paterson, was discovered on fire about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The whole building was destroyed, and the mills were seriously threatened. The latter buildings were, however, saved. The loss is about $5,000, fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

MARY ZELUFF, a servant at No. 18 Mill-street, Paterson, has been charged with infanticide. An inquest was held, and seven out of the nine jurors returned a verdict that the death of the child was due to gross neglect on the part of the mother. The mother, who is too ill to be moved, has been placed under the charge of the Police.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:35 | Sun sets......5:51 | Moon rises..10:29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..[illegible] | Gov. Island..[illegible] | Hell Gate..[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—Mrs. J. M. Pendleton, Master W. S. Pendleton, J. Lady, C. H. Brown, E. J. Ovington, E. J. Ovington, Jr., T. J. Lazarus and wife, Miss Lazarus, M. Gephart, E. Lander, F. Odens, Mrs. Morreau, J. Harrell and child, Miss E. Harrell, Miss A. Harrell, Mrs. F. Hogeboom and nurse, Master Hogeboom, W. A. Young, Mrs. S. Pence.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 27.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Wm. P. Clyde, Scott, City Point, Norfolk, Richmond, W. P. Clyde; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Delaware, Crocker, New-Haven.

Ships Golden State, Delano, Anjier for orders, A. A. Low & Bro.; Berica, (Br.,) Innes, Melbourne, &c., R. W. Cameron & Co.; Sovereign of the Seas, Johnson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Wilhelmina, (Ger.,) Klein, Stettin, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; Unione, (Ital.,) Catalano, Genoa, Fabbri & Chauncey; B. Inglese, Austin, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.

Brigs Pathfinder, (Br.,) Cousins, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; Sarah E. Kennedy, Ray, Cardenas, John Zittlosen & Sons; Clytie, Dow, Baltimore, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Mary C. Mariner, Dunphy, Elizabethport, Walsh, Field & Way.

Schr. Sarah Bunker, Colson, Para, Campbell, Prince, Port-au-Prince, Miller & Houghton; Charles Morford, Parson, Savannah, Van Brunt & Brother; Annie Murchie, Merrill, Jacksonville, Jed Frye & Co.; Nellie Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., W. B. Hinman & Co.; Bes, Davis, Wilmington, N. C.; White Wing, Antone, Norfolk; J. N. Huddle, Gammer, Philadelphia; Snow Squall, Norton, Boston.

Arrived.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison. Has had N. W. gales since passing Hatteras.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Chalmer, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lunt Bros.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Robt. Lowden.

U. S. steamer Frolic, ——, Washington.

Brig Mamie, (N. G.,) Ross, Salt Cay, T. I., 19 ds., with salt to Darrell & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales. Feb. 18, [illegible], passed a large quantity of wrecked stuff, consisting of bulwarks, spars and planks.

Schr. Roland Bryan, (of Frankfort,) Sawyer, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with oranges to Joseph Russo—vessel to [illegible]. Feb. [illegible] encountered a gale from N. N. W., lasting [illegible] hours; was obliged to run before it [illegible] hours; lost and split sails, and had everything movable washed from off deck [illegible] at the time down to [illegible]; left in port schr. Julia A. Decker, for New-York 5 days.

Schr. Julia E. Floyd, Parsons, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores, &c., to H. B. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. M. L. Woodhull, Davis, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores, &c., to F. A. Higgins—vessel to master.

Schr. S. G. Hart, Hart, Charleston 6 ds., with naval stores to E. W. Lord & Co.

Schr. Thomas Booz, Bails, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Chas. F. Stickney, Matthews, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. A. E. Crammer, Crammer, Deep Creek, Va., with [illegible] to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. H. W. Godfrey, Sears, James River, Va.

Schr. C. M. Newins, Rusland, Providence.

Schr. Godden, Kelly, Providence.

SAILED—Steam-ships Virgo, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Arr. steamer William Crane, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 27.—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Virginia, from Philadelphia; schr. Seabrook, from Baltimore. Off the port, schr. Lucy D, from Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 27.—Passed in for Baltimore, brigs Ella and Chesapeake, from Demerara; bark Adaline, from Rio.

Passed out brigs Christian IX, for Belfast; Lima, for Cienfuegos; Concord, for the West Indies; Potomac, for Demerara; Svea, for Cork; barks St. Christopher, for Cork; Deodata, for Londonderry, and ship Orissa, for Dublin.

Arr. brigs Romance, from Norfolk for Jamaica; Mystic, Baltimore, for Boston.

The United States steamer Wyoming has arrived from Norfolk, and will sail in a few days for the West Indies.

The steamer Austrian, from Liverpool, passed in for Norfolk today.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 27.—Sld. today, steamers Tiger, for Newfoundland; Alpha, for Bermuda, and Caspian, for Liverpool, G. B.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 27.—Arr. from Liverpool, via Halifax, steam-ship Austrian, of the Allan line; has 28 cabin and 19 steerage passengers, most of whom are mechanics or farmers, who came for permanent residence in Southern States.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 27.—Arr. steam-ship Wyoming, from Philadelphia; schr. Maggie Mulvey, from Boston.

Cld. steam-ship Leo, for New-York; ship William & Annie, for Havre; bark Circassian, for Brunswick; steam canal-boat E. Ellsworth, for New-York; schrs. L. N. Lovell, Beaufort, to load for Washington; Mary & Eliza, for Providence; Wave Crest, for Jacksonville.

European Marine News.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The steam-ship Arragon, of the Great Western line, from New-York, arr. at Bristol on Sunday last.

STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
CORNER 3d-avenue and 7th-street,
OPPOSITE 7TH REGIMENT ARMORY.
DIVIDE YOUR RISKS.
In case of large fires or sudden riots, the location of these vaults is considered the best in the city. Rental of safes $15 to $100 per year.
DANIEL F. TYLER, Sec. EDW'D BEADLESTON, Pres.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE WASHINGTON Life Insurance Company,
For the Year ending December 31, 1871.
CYRUS CURTIS, President.

NET ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1871...$2,111,345 77

RECEIPTS.

Premiums	$962,626 65	
Interest	136,409 37	
Profits on Investments sold	1,045 00	
Annuities	1,300 00	$1,131,981 02
		$3,243,326 79

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death		$[illegible] 30	
Annuities and surrendered policies		33,416 90	
Dividends to policy-holders		105,820 92	
Total paid policy-holders		$431,368 21	
Interest to Stockholders		9,340 61	
Taxes		2,136 12	
Commissions and brokerages	$71,880 63		
Expenses, including advertising, printing, stationery, medical examinations, &c.	131,995 24	$203,874 87	$654,209 62

Net Assets, Dec. 31, 1871.......$2,589,016 87

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Loans on Bond and Mortgage	$1,368,902 87	
U. S. Securities at cost	488,421 00	
N. Y. State, County and City Stocks, at cost	396,824 13	
Loans on Policies	4,322 00	
Cash in Banks and Trust Company on interest	[illegible]	
Cash in course of transmission	[illegible]	
Actual Investments		$2,589,016 87
Interest Accrued		14,518 80
Market Value of Stocks in excess of cost		40,284 87
Premiums Due and Unpaid not more than three months		45,000 00
Deferred Premiums		175,000 00
Other Assets		15,518 00
Gross Assets, Dec. 31, 1871		$2,885,318 54
Cash reserved for Policies per Company's valuation	$2,503,931 00	
Liabilities for Claims Due and to become Due	50,000 00	2,553,931 00
Surplus		$331,387 54

W. A. BREWER, Jr., Vice-Pres't.
W. HAXTUN, Secretary.
CYRUS MUNN, Ass't Sec.
E. S. FRENCH, Sup't of Agencies.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Invite their friends, customers, strangers and the residents of the neighboring cities to examine the
Magnificent Display
of
Spring Novelties
which are now on exhibition,
EXCELLING, in
RICHNESS,
VOLUME and
VARIETY
all previously made.
THE BUILDING WILL BE LIGHTED
THIS and TO-MORROW EVENING
until 9 o'clock.
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

NO BANK SECURE
WITHOUT THE
"PROTECTOR."
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
MARVIN & CO.,
265 BROADWAY.

RUPTURE
Successfully treated by Dr. S. N. MARSH, at Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st. Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted. Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder-braces. MARSH & CO. still continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies at both offices.

WARREN RANGE.
FIRST PREM. AM. INST. '71.
Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
No. [illegible] Water-st., New-York.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
PLATED WARE.
ONLY THE BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DINNER, TEA SETS AND WAITERS, ALL TO MATCH, VERY PLAIN, EXTRA QUALITY, MEAT DISHES, BERRY, SALAD BOWLS, AND CAKE BASKETS.

THE UNITED STATES Life Insurance Company,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE, 261-264 BROADWAY.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
Cash Assets, $3,717,410.32
Divisible Surplus, 448,751.63
Board of Directors.
JAMES SUYDAM..........late Merchant.
JAMES MARSH..........late Merchant.
JOHN J. CISCO, late Assistant United States Treasurer.
THOMAS C. DOREMUS.......Merchant, Warren-st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, Pres't Greenwich Bank.
WILSON G. HUNT..........late Merchant.
DAN. H. ARNOLD, late President Mercantile Bank.
JOHN E. DE WITT.....President, 261-264 Broadway.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, Banker, Nassau-st.
WILLIAM TUCKER, late Pres. Knickerbocker Fire Ins Co.
SHEPHERD KNAPP....President Mechanics Bank.
ISAAC N. PHELPS..........Banker, Wall-st.
CHARLES E. BILL..........Banker, William-st.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer Greenwich Savings Bank.
WILLIAM E. BOLLES.........Astoria, Long Island.
HANSON K. CORNING.........Merchant, South-st.
EDWARD MINTURN..........Merchant, Water-st.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier German American Bank.
JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON.....Merchant, Front-st.
CHARLES P. LEVERICH, President Bank of New-York.
WILLIAM M. HALSTED, Merchant, Halsted, Haines & Co.
HENRY W. FORD....Cashier Bank of the Republic.
APOLLOS R. WETMORE, Merchant, Greenwich-st.
FREDERICK SHELDON..........Tarrytown, N. Y.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President of Manhattan Bank.
WILLIAM H. BRADFORD..........late Merchant.
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS..35 Exchange-place.
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE.....Counselor, 45 Wall-st.
WM. A. OGDEN HEGEMAN..Counselor, 55 Pine-st.
GEORGE M. MILLER, (Miller, Stoutenburg & Peckham,) 16 Wall-st.
CHARLES E. PEASE, Secretary.
C. P. FRALEIGH, Assistant Secretary.
WM. D. WHITING, Actuary.
NICHOLAS DE GROOT, Cashier.

REMOVAL
OF

SCALE WAREHOUSE
TO
No. 311 Broadway.
THE RAPID INCREASE of our business, the constant introduction of New Modifications of Scales, which demand additional room for their display, rendered it impossible for us longer to do justice to ourselves and the public at our old warehouse. We take pleasure, therefore, in calling the attention of our friends to our removal to the spacious and elegant store,
NO. 311 BROADWAY,
Where, with ample facilities both for storage and the display of samples, we shall be able to meet the increasing demand for
FAIRBANKS' Standard Scales.
A full assortment of these Scales, adjusted to Standard of Weights of all nations, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Turkish, &c., &c., will be always found at our NEW WAREHOUSE.
Fairbanks & Co.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York;
Fairbanks, Brown & Co.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

FURNITURE
AND
CURTAINS.
B. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, having the Largest and most Complete Stock to be found in the City, call attention of those about to furnish, or in want of any article, to the advantage of looking through their Warerooms.
ALL our Upholstering done on our own premises, under our own supervision, and all work guaranteed.
Estimates and Designs given for furnishing a house complete with FURNITURE, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, &c.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

F. KRUTINA
OFFERS HIS LARGE AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
OF THE LATEST STYLE AND FINISH,
AT
HIS MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
NOS. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Topeka, in Kansas, on FRIDAY, [illegible] 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking a consent to build the railroad of the Wichita and South-western Railroad Company; also of taking a lease of said railroad.
CHAS. W. PIERSON, Secretary A. T. & S. Fe R. R. Co.
Dated JAN. 22, 1872.